

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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By the Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1914—VOL. VI., NO. 64

PRICE TWO CENTS

## NO MESSAGE ON CANAL TOLLS IS NOW EXPECTED

President Regards Repeal of Exemption Clause as Party Duty Despite Plank in Baltimore Platform for Free Passage

## RELATIONS CHANGED

Mr. Wilson Believes Different Aspect of International Affairs to Prompt Congress Action He Believes for Best

WASHINGTON—The free canal passage provision of the Baltimore platform has been nullified by international complications and as a result it is the Democratic party's duty, in President Wilson's opinion, to disregard the declaration.

The President believes that Congress will repeal the exemption section of the canal bill. He told callers today that he would probably not be required to deliver a special message to Congress on the question.

Various stories that the provision for indorsement of the exemption for American coastwise shipping was inserted in the platform as a joker failed to arouse the President. The plank, in his opinion, might have been all right at the time the platform was adopted but international relations have changed since then. Consequently he believes there is now no reason why the indorsement at Baltimore should be considered binding.

The President did not explain what the change in relations has been. He made it plain, however, that he believed when a question gets to be an international one it must be handled on a broad standard.

He said that the only nation that had protested against exemption had been Great Britain and that the government was not now pressing the matter, being seemingly content to wait this country's action.

The President admitted that he has told Senator Smith of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate committee on immigration, just how he regards the literacy test of the Burnett bill now pending in the Senate. He declined to let his views become public. It is understood, however, that he proposed to Mr. Smith that a way could be found of modifying the test so that both sides would be satisfied.

The President hopes to be able to announce the complete membership of the federal reserve board not later than the 1st of March. He told his callers that, while he has examined the qualifications of various persons proposed for the place, he has made no selection. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo will be back in Washington next week.

While touring the country, holding meetings to map out the reserve centers, the secretary of the treasury has also been busy considering certain men whose names have been proposed to the President for appointment.

The administration is admittedly better satisfied with the Mexican situation from the standpoint of the constitutionalists. While the President has had no first-hand report from General Villa since the state department warned the constitutionalist general that he would be held personally responsible for the safety of non-combatants and outsiders, unofficial reports from the American officers on the border say that Villa is now carefully protecting all outsiders.

## NEW HAVEN COUNSEL DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR "EXTRAS"

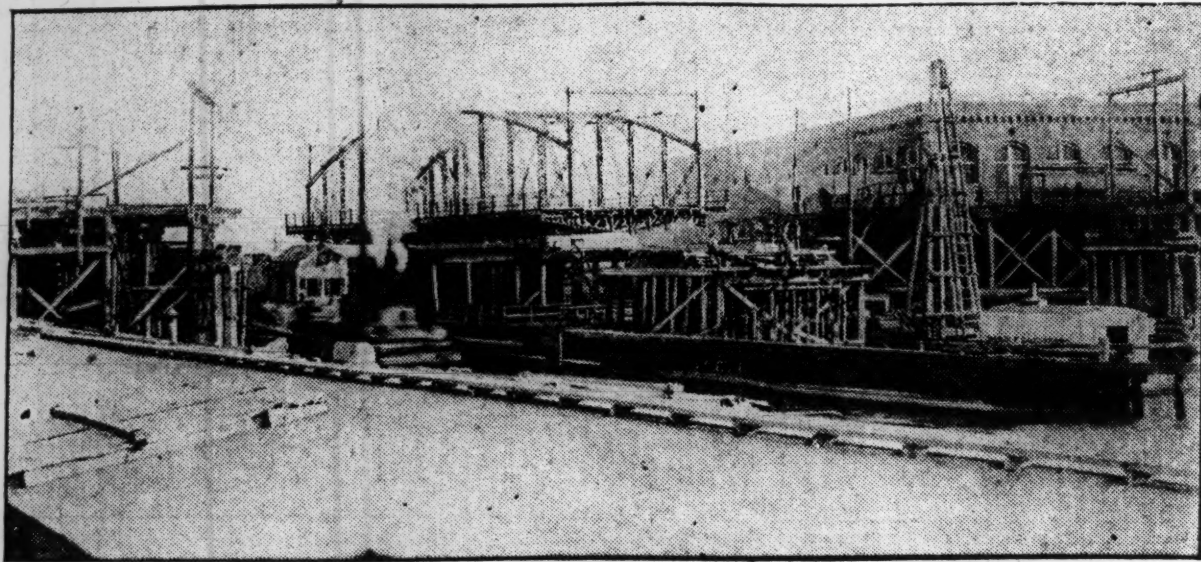
Edward D. Robbins, general counsel for the New Haven railroad, told the public service commission today that he had no connection with the employment of any of the men included in the vouchers now under investigation in the resumed hearing on "other expenses" of the New Haven road. He said either the president or vice-presidents must be responsible for it.

Mr. Robbins denied that his rooms at the Touraine were ever used as headquarters for legislative agents, but admitted that he had advised or rather requested savings bank officials to write to their representatives in the Legislature in regard to certain legislation which the road desired to enable it to raise large sums of money through the savings bank.

In reply to William H. Coolidge, attorney for the road, Mr. Robbins said that he was head of the general routine work of the road in the sense that he was held responsible if anything went wrong, and that the campaign against the road was of such a character that it might seriously affect the credit of the road.

In answer to Commissioner Anderson the witness denied he ever had

## HOW MYSTIC BRIDGE IS PROGRESSING



Scene at span between Charlestown and Chelsea—Old draw in center

## W. F. NORTON WILL BECOME INTERNAL REVENUE DEPUTY

WASHINGTON—W. F. Norton, secretary to Representative W. F. Murray, is to be deputy collector of internal revenue under Collector John F. Malley at Boston, it is learned today. This appointment will be made, it is said, because of Mr. Norton's ability as a stenographer, Mr. Malley having told the internal revenue commissioner that he needed more office men and fewer field men for collecting the income tax. W. V. Gormley, who has been doing the work of both secretary to Mr. Murray and doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, will now be Mr. Murray's secretary, and Mr. Murray's sister will be his assistant.

John F. Malley, collector of internal revenue for Massachusetts, returned to Boston today from Washington and installed Frederick Swift, New Bedford, as chief deputy income tax collector, with salary at \$1600 a year.

Others installed were William R. Allen, Worcester, and John R. Perchard, Hyde Park, office deputies at \$1200 salary. William F. Norton of Boston is also to be an office deputy, and will begin his duties later in the week.

## NAVAL HOLIDAY IS WELCOMED AS IDEA IN THE REICHSTAG

BERLIN—Additional particulars of Grand Admiral von Tirpitz' speech to the budget committee, together with amendments to his remarks already issued, add practically nothing to the discussion of Mr. Churchill's idea of a naval holiday. The grand admiral promises most careful consideration to any proposals the first lord of the admiralty may have to make, but he also accepts Mr. Churchill's view of the proposition which it is understood that minister has not seriously put forward.

On the whole, the recent debate seems to have shown rather a tendency to welcome an arrangement than any definite possibility of an arrangement being arrived at.

## ULSTERMEN URGED TO ACCEPT RULE UNDER GUARANTEE

DUBLIN—Joseph Devlin, probably the strongest man in the Home Rule parliamentary party, speaking yesterday at Longford made an appeal to Sir Edward Carson to accept the principle of home rule and then to demand whatever guarantees he considered were necessary, promising that any such demands would be met with the utmost generosity.

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## LIGHT GIVEN ON SOUTH AFRICAN INDEMNITY BILL

Appearance of Only Nine Names Accounted for by Escape From Arrest of Kendall, Who Apparently Is Still in Hiding

## WHITE LABOR AVOIDED

LONDON—The fact that there are only nine names mentioned in the indemnity bill which has been presented to the South African Parliament is at last accounted for by the fact that the authorities failed to arrest Kendall, who escaped the officers sent to arrest him and is at present apparently hidden in South Africa.

Mr. Creswell has sent a long telegram to Mr. Reynolds' newspaper here in which he claims that there is a growing disgust with the action of the government and the opposition and a realization of the fact that the Boers and the capitalists are endeavoring to drive white labor out of South Africa, replacing it as far as possible by native, whilst reducing any whites retained to a condition of practical slavery.

## WOMEN'S UNION DISCUSSES PRESENT FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

Industrial and Financial Phases of Conduct of Organization's Departments Are Taken as Illustrations by the Speakers—Prices Said to Rise, Profits Dwindle

Using the different departments of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street, as illustrations, discussions were given this morning on various phases of business including sources of income, control of expenses and relations to customers at a conference of committees of the industrial and financial departments of the Union, Miss Roxana H. Vivian, financial secretary, presiding.

Miss Josephine D. Weymouth, director of the handwork shop, said that the increased cost of necessities was now the greatest problem before the people and that manufacturers report that although receipts are increasing their profits are decreasing.

Many excuses are given for this condition of affairs, she said, unwise financing, change of administration and the improper use of money being mentioned among them. For three years an investigation has been carried on in the business world, in an attempt to solve these problems.

The investigation has covered 579 business concerns.

Home workers numbering 335 from 19 states were reported as interested in the handwork shop of the union. The work being done by Simmons college students in the various departments was also mentioned. Miss Josephine Chase, director of the food shop, said that two girls trained at the union in connection with

their course in household economics at Simmons college had opened candy kitchens, another one managed a lunch room in the White Mountains during the summer months.

Other speakers were Miss Mildred A. Barber, director of the lunch department; Mrs. Mary H. Moran, director of the New England kitchen, and Prof. Charles F. Rittenhouse.

J. Prentice Murphy, general secretary of the Boston Children's Aid Society, will speak on the "Social Worker" tomorrow at the conference in the series on professional opportunities for women which is being held by the union every Wednesday afternoon through February.

## SIX NEW ENGLAND PROJECTS TO BE IN HARBOR BILL

WASHINGTON—Six new projects in New England will be included in the rivers and harbors bill that has just been completed and will be introduced in the house probably Wednesday. They are:

Project	Initial app'n	Total app'n
Wills strait, Casco Bay, Me.	\$16,500	\$16,500
Tenants harbor, Me.	12,500	12,500
Beverly harbor, Mass.	123,000	61,500
Milford harbor, Conn.	6,700	6,700
Greenwich harbor, Conn.	35,000	35,000
New London harbor, Conn.	320,000	170,000
Total for new projects	\$523,700	

## BRITISH WOMEN OFFICIALLY DENY DISRUPTION TALK

Statement Issued by Social and Political Union Over Signature of Christabel Pankhurst Supports Monitor Cable Despatches

## CAMPAIGN TO REOPEN

Period of Quiet Among Militant Suffragists, It Is Said, Probably Will Cease With the Assembling of Parliament

LONDON—All sorts of fanciful stories having appeared in the press as to the development of the new movement headed by Sylvia Pankhurst, an official statement has been issued by the Woman's Social and Political Union, over the signature of Christabel Pankhurst.

This statement coincides exactly in every particular with information cabled to the Monitor Saturday and in so doing denies the rumors which have been freely circulated concerning the intentions of Christabel Pankhurst herself. The Monitor correspondent also has every reason to believe that the period of temporary quiescence in militant methods will cease with the reassembling of Parliament.

## MAYOR PLANS FOR FURTHER STEPS IN ECONOMY FOR CITY

Salary Reductions Only First Move and Mr. Curley Now Expects to Make Cuts in Appropriations Sought for Expenses of Various Municipal Departments

Mayor Curley proposes to make reductions in the appropriations asked by various departments to cut the city budget by at least \$2,000,000. Salary reductions formed only the first step in the mayor's plan to lower the running expenses of the city.

Commissioner Rourke is said to estimate the cost of his department for the coming year at \$6,302,283.36, increase of \$583,699.58 over last year's figure. Other department estimates are said to be submitted as follows: Police, \$2,549,661; fire, \$2,031,156.57, both increases; park and recreation, \$1,073,286.68, increase \$34,000; overseers of the poor, \$447,050, almost double of last year's expense.

The mayor's office asked \$110,000, a decrease of \$5000, and the city council \$51,000, a decrease of \$765. Practically all the others asked increases.

Mayor Curley today accepted the resignation of Joseph J. Corbett as corporation counsel to take effect at the close of business this afternoon, and he

## B. & M. WILL PUT BACK ITS TRAINS ONLY AS NEEDED

Switching and signaling in the yards at the North station is being done today by the regular methods, the installation of the electro-pneumatic machinery in tower A, which has been rebuilt, having been completed last night. Now that the regular machinery is installed the use of the temporary telephone signaling and hand switching system will be done away with.

The temporary schedule of the Boston & Maine road will be continued for the present and the regular trains in service previous to Jan. 14 will be restored to the time card according to the business demand.

## DISARMAMENT IS URGED ON SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER

STOCKHOLM—A demonstration of the Labor and Socialist parties took place Saturday as a reply to the march of the peasants. Several thousand men marched through the streets to the office of the prime minister and there delivered a petition against an increase of armaments and in favor of general disarmament.

Replying to the question in the Riksdag as to the policy of the ministry, the foreign minister explained that the government had no intention of allying itself with any great power, but was intent upon preserving complete freedom of action for the country.

## BOSTON MAN TO APPEAR

WASHINGTON—James F. Jackson, chairman of a special Boston Chamber of Commerce committee, probably will appear before the Senate banking and currency committee Thursday to oppose certain Owen stock exchange bill features.

## CAMBRIDGE SEEKS FUNDS TO MEET TEACHERS' RAISE

School Committee Calls Special Session to Discuss Finance for Increase of Salaries Granted

Means of providing funds with which to increase salaries of the Cambridge public school teachers as ordered by the school committee, will be discussed at a special meeting of the committee to be held Wednesday night. It is understood that the school committee is willing to turn over to the city \$10,000 of its unexpended balance and to sell the Otis school property to raise the necessary money.

Cambridge voters at the fall elections passed favorably an act allowing the school department 25 cents on each \$1000 taxes in addition to the \$5 appropriation then in vogue. This act provided that each year for four consecutive years there should be a 25-cent increase until \$6 had been reached, and specified that the excess appropriation was to be devoted to increasing salaries of the teachers.

Subsequently the school committee raised the salaries of the teachers to the extent of \$28,000. Mayor J. Edward Barry and City Auditor Thurston declined to pass the order, alleging that there were no funds available. F. W. Dallinger, counsel for the teachers, it is expected, is to file Thursday a writ of mandamus to compel the city to pay the additional salaries.

## SENATOR LEWIS RETURNS

WASHINGTON—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois returned today from Paris.

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sent the certificate of appointment of John A. Sullivan to the civil service commission for ratification.

Dahlgren post 2 of the G. A. R., notified the mayor that he had been elected an honorary member. Gettysburg post of the G. A. R. called on the mayor and asked him to accept honorary membership.

Philip R. Stockton of the Old Colony Trust Company called on the mayor and was urged to call on C. E. Coffin, former president of the General Electric Company, with a view to having the company enlarge its plant in East Boston and establish a plant in Boston proper.

Thomas P. Beal, president of the Second National Bank, saw the mayor today and was asked to have his board of directors use its efforts to meet the demand for capital so as to bring business to this city. This bank is included in the list of city depositories which the mayor said would have to cooperate or the deposits made by the city would be withdrawn.

## MINIMUM WAGE FOR STATE WORK SOUGHT IN BILL

Before the social welfare committee of the Legislature there is scheduled to be considered at a public hearing today a bill which practically would place in the hands of the state board of labor and industries the determining of a minimum rate of wages to be paid when work is done for the commonwealth on bids or under a contract.

If enacted into legislation, this measure would require contractors who do such work to base their bids on a certain minimum standard of wages which would be the same for all contractors. At the present time there is often considerable difference in the wages paid by contractors, which enables one to bid lower than another.

Another effect of the passage of the measure would be to enable the state by raising or lowering this minimum to settle to a considerable degree what class of workmen should be employed.

Back of the presentation of the bill is understood to be the protests of many

(Continued on page five, column one)

## A. L. CUTTING IS MADE CHAIRMAN

Alfred L. Cutting of Weston was elected chairman of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts at a luncheon held today in the Boston City Club.

## BILL TO ANNEX BROOKLINE NOW GIVEN HEARING

Daniel J. Daley's Proposition That Town Be Made Part of Suffolk County Is Being Considered by Committee Today

## IT HAS ONE SPONSOR

Author of Measure Advances Arguments for His Plan While Over a Hundred Are Present to Oppose Its Becoming Law

There was one proponent and about 150 opponents at the hearing before the committee on metropolitan affairs in the State House today on the bill to make Brookline part of Suffolk county introduced by Daniel J. Daley of that town. Brookline is at present a part of Norfolk county although not contiguous to any of the other towns therein.

Mr. Daley urged the passage of his bill on the ground of economy and convenience in the despatch of legal business.

The opponents said that the transfer of Brookline to Suffolk county would prove more expensive, probably for Brookline and the rest of Norfolk county. It was also urged that Mr. Daley's proposition was a step toward trying to annex Brookline to Boston.

In support of his bill Mr. Daley said that Brookline should be a part of Suffolk county because Brookline is practically surrounded by portions of Suffolk county and in many ways is identified with Suffolk county activities. Most of Brookline's business men and many of its inhabitants are employed in Boston and most of their legal work is done in Boston.

He said that whereas Brookline pays about 38 per cent of the Norfolk county cost the benefit which the town receives in return is very small. Explaining his bill, Mr. Daley said that in substance, the bill practically said: "Let us come in as a part of Suffolk county and we will pay you \$50,000 a year and in no year shall the tax against us exceed more than that amount."

Asked what the sentiment was in Brookline on his proposition, Mr. Daley said he had talked with probably not more than five persons on the subject and had done nothing to develop interest in it.

Speaking in regard to Mr. Daley's comment that Brookline was not contiguous to Norfolk county, Representative Curtin said that Brookline is not the only exception because the town of Cohasset is in the same class.

Philip S. Parker, chairman of the Brookline board of selectmen, said that while Brookline has paid a large share of the cost of running Norfolk county, it gets in return all that it is entitled to. He said the situation was unlike that of any city or town in the metropolitan district, which often pays for improvements at considerable distance away from which it derives no direct returns. However, in the long run the community itself receives direct benefits which even the situation.

Mr. Parker took issue with Mr. Daley on the ground that it was a great inconvenience for Brookline lawyers to go to Dedham to transact their business. He criticized the provision of the Daley bill that Brookline should pay \$50,000 to Boston. He said that while addressing the committee, Mr. Daley said he believed Brookline should pay her fair share of the expenses of Suffolk county. Mr. Parker figured that this would amount to \$10,000 more than Brookline is now paying in Norfolk county.

In conclusion, Chairman Parker said that the board of selectmen had voted to recommend to the town meeting that the town oppose the bill.

Former Senator Charles H. Pearson said that the bill should be entitled "A bill to exempt Brookline from paying its fair share of taxation, or a bill to saddle on Boston expenses which belong to Brookline or a bill to add to the expenses already paid by the other towns of Norfolk county."

Senator Langelier of Quincy, a portion of Norfolk county, said the county as a whole was opposed to the bill. The county had built up a valuable plant at Dedham that cost considerable to maintain and which it never would have thought of constructing had it believed that the richest town in the county would soon afterward withdraw.

Chairman Merrill of the Norfolk county commissioners said this bill was another attempt in the interest of Boston to forage in Norfolk county. The county of Norfolk now consists of 28 towns and the city of Quincy and it pays for rooms in Boston to enable the town of Brookline and others that are nearer to Boston to hold their meetings.

Albert C. Worthen, town counsel of Weymouth, opposed the bill and defended the county system. He said that Brookline pays only 20 per cent of some expenditures.

W. Edwin Ulmer read a letter from F. F. B. Sias to the effect that if there is any danger of this bill passing and Brookline going into Suffolk county he would stop building his house now under way in that town.

Mayor Miller of Quincy was recorded as opposed to the bill.



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## British Empire Said to Lack the Elements of Unity

RHODES LECTURE  
ON GOVERNMENT  
GIVEN IN LONDON

Sydney Low Says Law Recognizes Only Dominions and Possessions of Crown, Which Has Legally Unlimited Authority

## PRIVY COUNCIL URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Sidney Low delivered the first of a series of nine Rhodes lectures, lately, on "The Government of the British Empire," at the King's College.

The lecturer said that on a superficial view the empire seemed wanting in nearly all the elements of unity. There was no community of race, language, religion, social habits, tradition, sentiment or institutions.

There was no common coinage, no common rule upon marriage, bankruptcy, commercial contracts, shipping, land ownership, immigration. There was actually no common naturalization law, so that a man might be a British subject in one state and an alien in another; but the postmaster-general had stated that a bill would be introduced into Parliament next session which would embody the principle of uniform naturalization, so that a citizen of the empire in one part would be a citizen everywhere. They had not even a common emblem; there was no empire flag. They had the red ensign, the white ensign, the union jack, the various colonial flags, but no one banner like the French tricolor or the stars and stripes, which any Briton could hoist by sea or land anywhere and at any time. Where, then, was the common unity to be found?

Legally it lay in the supremacy of the crown and in those vast and comprehensive powers which the law attributed to it. The law did not recognize the British empire. It recognized only the dominions and possessions of the crown, which in its conception was technically the ruler, the administrator, the law-giver, and the owner of the whole. It was within the prerogative of the King to disband the entire militia and other armed force of any colony; to dismiss all the officers; to sell the Australian naval squadron; to set aside every judgment of every court in the dominions and to release every criminal; to hand over British Columbia to the United States, or Queensland to Japan.

That was the legal conception, or rather fiction, for, of course, there was no single one of the things enumerated which the King could even take the first step toward doing. But it was by this assumption of hypothesis of the supreme and universal authority of the crown that the empire was held together; and its value was fully recognized by colonial constitutionalists. Such was the legal

position. The constitutional practice was undergoing change, and the veto power was used very cautiously.

Colonial opinion was moving towards the conception of an identity and equality of institutions; so that the advice tendered to the King by his Australian or Canadian ministers should not necessarily be canceled or superseded by the advice of the British cabinet. They seemed to be moving toward the creation of an imperial privy council, of some independent body of advisers, like the judicial committee, representing the empire as a whole, rather than any single people or Parliament. Pending the establishment of such a council, the relations between the central and local governments required a liberal supply of tact, forbearance, practical common sense, and mutual respect for their adjustment and smooth working.

TASMANIA VOTES  
NATIONAL PARK

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania—Parliament has voted the sum of £500 for the purpose of establishing a national park, which it is understood will comprise several acres of crown land in the valley of the Derwent, taking in the Russell Falls, the Lady Barron Falls and extending to and including the plateau of the Mount Field Range and numerous small lakes in that locality. The main object of the sanctuary will be preservation of native fauna and flora.

BRISBANE TOLD OF  
CHEESE INDUSTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

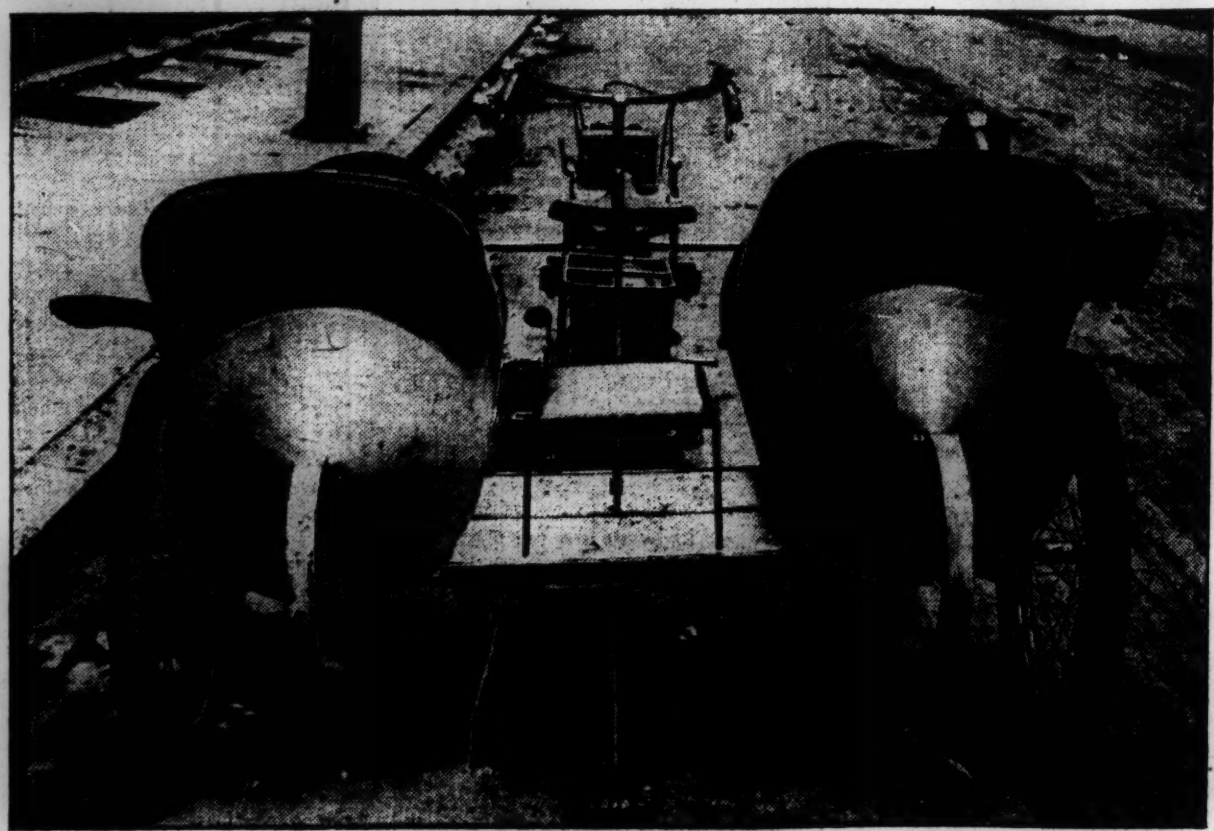
BRISBANE, Queensland—Speaking at a meeting of the Cheese Manufacturers Association on the Darling Downs, the minister for agriculture referred to the remarkable development of the cheese industry in the Downs. He pointed out that during September, October and November of the year 1911 the first-grade cheese exported totaled 9257 pounds, while for the period from Sept. 1 to Nov. 16, 1913, the total was 627,492 pounds.

RHODES SCHOLAR  
IN SYDNEY NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales—H. A. Henry was recently chosen by the selection committee for the Rhodes scholarship. Under the Cecil Rhodes bequest a Rhodes scholar is chosen every year for general all-round abilities, and he can proceed to take his university privileges in England.

## MOTORCYCLE TRAILER INVENTED BY MILAN MAN



Rear view of vehicle designed by Signor Baratelli, showing seating arrangement for third passenger

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—Signor Baratelli of Milan has designed a new type of what might be termed a trailer for motor bicycles. The motor bicycle with the side-car attached, has undoubtedly become very popular of late, and in certain parts of England, streams of this form of vehicle

OLD ENGLISH HOME OF THE  
WASHINGTONS TO BE RESTORED

Sulgrave Manor, Purchased Recently by British Committee for Celebration of Centenary of Peace Between England and United States, Soon to Be Put in Shape

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—As announced in Monitor cable despatches, the signing of the documents necessary to complete the purchase of Sulgrave Manor, the old English home of the Washingtons in Northamptonshire, took place at the close of a meeting of the British committee for the celebration of the centenary of peace between England and the United States. The signatories were the Duke of Teck, Lord Shaw, chairman of the executive, and Lord Cowdray, chairman of the finance committee.

The completion of the purchase of the Manor has cost the committee the sum of £8400; this leaves over a considerable amount to be expended on the restoration and furnishing of Sulgrave, as well as on the provision of a permanent maintenance and endowment fund. Steps have already been taken to form an international committee of management of the property, which includes, besides

the old house, nine acres of land adjoining.

The chairmanship of this committee has been accepted by the American ambassador on his own behalf and on that of his successors. The other members are Lord Grey, Lord Spencer, Lord Bryce, Lord Shaw, Lord Cowdray, Lord Wear, Robert Donald, Harry E. Britain, Andrew Carnegie, John A. Stewart of New York, and W. B. Howland of New York.

At the close of the business dealing with the purchase of the Manor and its maintenance, a letter was read from Lord Bryce, conveying the gift of a copy of the only genuine portrait of Mary Ball Washington, mother of George Washington, from Mrs. Lanier Washington, New York. The picture will be framed and will eventually be placed at Sulgrave. At the close of the meeting an announcement was made to the effect that the sum of £50,000 was still necessary to complete the centenary fund for carrying out the British program for the celebration.

PARIS TAKES STEP  
FOR THE ERECTION  
OF 11,000 LODGINGS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The problem of the housing of the Paris population will shortly be in a fair way of solution.

At a meeting of the cheap dwellings committee under the presidency of M. Ribot, senator, an announcement was made to the effect that the municipality of Paris had borrowed £20,000,000 from the national pensions office at the rate of 4.20 per cent. Land had already been acquired costing £10,900,930, on which 11,000 lodgings will be erected at a cost of £65,000,000.

It is computed that each lodging will house five people and since the building will, it is hoped, be ready for habitation by June, 1915, it follows that the new scheme is making house provision for 60,000 persons. The £75,000,000 which will be left over of the £150,000,000 voted by Parliament for the improvement of housing conditions, will be expended at a later date on buildings to be erected on the fortification site.

OLD TAPESTRY  
MAPS PLACED IN  
LONDON MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A loan of two unique sixteenth century tapestry maps has been made to the Victoria and Albert museum by the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. The only condition under which the loan is made is that the experts of the museum shall undertake to clean them.

Well known as the only perfect examples of Elizabethan woven maps, the Victoria and Albert loan examples also have the distinction of being the first examples of tapestry maps of English origin. At one time the property of Horace Walpole, the maps, which are valued at £8000 each, are vividly designed and contain representations of rural scenes both varied and numerous. The district outlined includes Herefordshire, Shropshire, Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire and part of Berkshire. It is possible that the maps may have once been the property of Queen Elizabeth, since traces of her spelling are noticed in them.

BRITISH OFFICIAL  
IN FREEMASONRY  
URGES REFORMS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the Grand Master's Lodge No. 1, which was held lately at the Imperial Restaurant, Regent street, Lord Amthill, the M. W. Pro-Grand Master, was installed as Worshipful Master by G. Rowland Blades, J. G. D., his predecessor in the office.

At the dinner following the ceremony, Lord Amthill said they were entering on a very critical time, a time of transition generally. They had to consider the reform of their whole system of administration in the Craft. In his view it was absolutely necessary to do so unless the Craft was to use a colloquial expression, "to go to pot."

Naturally when they began to stir things up they put men on their mettle. It was like sweeping house; they stirred up dust and found things in corners which ought not to be there. He regretted to say that he had been disappointed, and to a great extent disillusioned, about the Craft by the way in which they had received the scheme. There had been misunderstandings, suspicions and insinuations which were not worthy of it.

He confessed that he would be permanently disillusioned if he did not see before very long a totally different spirit in those sections. He thought it right to refer to this very important question at the earliest possible opportunity, and to let them know, seeing how great his responsibility was, something of what his feelings were in regard to it.

MOST OF 800,000  
ASSAM LABORERS  
COME FROM INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The Assam government has lately issued a resolution upon the reports regarding the labor force attached to the plantation estates in the province, from which it appears that the total number of laborers now at work on the plantations exceeds 800,000.

Most of these men, women, and children have been brought to Assam, under indenture, from different parts of India, and Assam is just as strange to them, in the first instance, as if they had come from another continent. The report indicates, however, that they are well cared for, and the steady increase in immigration during the past few years proves that the old prejudice against Assam is disappearing.

Last year nearly 60,000 new laborers came into the country. This is largely due to the abolition of the arkat, or coolie crimp. The greatest of all attractions to the coolie about Assam is that, after his indenture is over, he may take up land for himself.

The government has now settled nearly 200,000 acres of its own land upon the time-expired men, and this system bids fair in the course of time to reclaim the whole of this magnificent province from the swamp and the jungle.

GEOGRAPHERS OF  
BELGIUM MEET

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium—The Belgian Royal Geographical Society recently held its thirty-seventh annual meeting, during which Mr. Rahir referred to the special activity of this important association, manifested during the past year, in disseminating geographical information by the publication of pamphlets as well as by numerous public lectures. The society awarded a diploma of honorary membership of the association to the explorer Anandson, as well as to General Donney, the Belgian colonial explorer.

DINNER PLANNED  
BY KING LUDWIG

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—King Ludwig of Bavaria has issued invitations for a parliamentary dinner to be given early in February at the royal palace at Munich. All the members of the Diet have been invited including the Social Democrats, the latter by the King's special wish. It is a matter of much curiosity as to what the extreme "left" party will do. Some of the members, it is said, will appear at the palace, but the majority will probably decline.

GERMAN TRADE  
INCREASE SHOWN  
BY STATISTICS

Secretary of State for Interior Tells the Reichstag of General Prosperity of the Country

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—In the course of his speech in the Reichstag recently, on the estimates for his department, Herr Delbruck, secretary of state for the interior, gave some interesting facts as to German social legislation, which he described as having been brought to "a sort of end" by the recent amendments to the imperial insurance laws.

Herr Delbruck first of all considered the question whether recent legislation imposed too heavy a burden upon the country. This, he pointed out, was very far from being the case, and to prove his point produced a great mass of statistics which went to show the extraordinary increase of German trade in every direction during the past few years, and the general prosperity of the country.

In further proof of his contention Herr Delbruck went on to point out that in the autumn of 1911, at the time of the Moroccan difficulty, it had been a serious question with German financiers whether they would be able to meet the prolonged financial strain involved in any long crisis. That was, he pointed out, two and a half years ago, and during the whole of that time the position in Europe had been more or less strained, nevertheless German finance was found, at the end of this difficult period, stronger than it had been at the beginning, and this in spite of the fact that many German capitalists had sent their money abroad.

Turning to consider the position of the working classes, Herr Delbruck said that, in spite of many statements to the contrary, wages had risen, more than the price of commodities. The increase in the cost of living, he insisted, was not in any sense due to the agrarian tariff of 1902, which he declared had amply fulfilled the good results expected from it.

The existing protection, Herr Delbruck declared to be, on the whole, sufficient, but it should be maintained, and this was especially true in the case of agriculture. If, however, he went on, the states with which they had treaties denounced them, then it might be necessary for the German government to reconsider their position, and, in any event, they were fully determined to see to it that the German economic interests were adequately protected.

BETTER BEIRUT  
STREETS PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

BEIRUT, Syria—The wall of Beirut is at present endeavoring to raise funds to put the streets of Beirut into better order and, generally, to effect improvements in the city. He proposes to levy a new tax on the tramway company, to place an additional tax of six francs on property, and to open, under government control, a casino-theater of which all the profits after paying the expenses of upkeep and management will go to the city fund.

BULGARIAN QUEEN  
THANKS QUAKERS

(Special to the Monitor)

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The Queen of Bulgaria in a letter to the president of the Society of Friends has expressed her appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the Quakers in assisting the refugees in Thrace and Macedonia.

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DR. SHOSUKE SATO  
NAMED TO LECTURE  
IN UNITED STATES

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—Dr. Shosuke Sato, one of Japan's great scholars, has been appointed exchange lecturer to the United States. The son of a well-known Samurai of restoration days, he began his public work while still a youth, having been sent on some important business to Tokio.

Although Dr. Sato began his student life when Chinese classics and writing were all that were considered necessary for an educated Japanese, he went on through the ever-enlarging school curriculum of the present universities. He graduated from the Sapporo Agricultural College, a remarkable college founded by General Kuroda, with the help of able men from the United States. This school has given Japan many a scholar and statesman.

Dr. Sato having graduated at Sapporo, went to the Johns Hopkins University, and it is an interesting fact that Dr. Sato will find in the President of the United States his old-time friend and classmate. When Dr. Sato returned from the United States, he was not to be tempted by any of the offices his country begged him to accept, but went back to his Alma Mater and in due time became its honored president. In Dr. Nitobe's words, "His friends regretted what they felt to be his over-conscientious loyalty to his college... but for Sapporo his decision was fortunate."

WELSH NATIONAL  
DRAMA PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A scheme for the encouragement of Welsh national drama is receiving the active support of Lord Howard de Walden. The scheme includes the establishment of a Welsh national repertory theater at which plays in Welsh and English plays dealing with Wales would be given. Lord Howard de Walden was one of the presidents of the national Eisteddfod at Aberystwyth. To him is due the discovery of the author of the Welsh play "Change," which was given recently at the Haymarket theater by the Stage Society.

RUSSIAN COUNCIL  
MEMBER IS NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The Russian minister of Marine, M. Grigorovich, has been made a member of the Council of the Empire, retaining his post. An imperial Ukase reappoints M. Akimoff, president of the Council of the Empire and M. Goloubef vice-president.

AN ALL-RUSSIAN  
CONGRESS IS HELD

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The first All-Russian congress on the education of the people to be held in St. Petersburg was opened recently, many thousands of teachers from all parts of Russia taking part in the Congress.

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## AT THE THEATERS

## BOSTON

BOSTON—"Way Down East," 8:10 p. m.  
"CASTLE—The Great Ruby," daily 2:10, 8:10.  
"COLONIAL—"The Doll Girl," 8.  
"GUTH—"When Dreams Come True," 8:15.  
"HOLLIS—"She Stoops to Conquer," 8.  
"KEITH—"Vaudeville," daily, 2, 8.  
"MAJESTIC—"Prunella," 8.  
"PARK—"The Argyle Case," 8.  
"PLYMOUTH—"Under Cover," 8:05.  
"SHUBERT—"Caesar and Cleopatra," 8.  
"TREMONT—"Years of Discretion," 8:15.

## Concerts

Tuesday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Harold Bauer.  
Thursday, Stelbert hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Emiliano Renard.  
Friday, Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., fifteenth Symphony rehearsal, Mme. Elisabeth van Endert, soloist.  
Saturday, Symphony hall, 8 p. m., fifteenth Symphony concert, Mme. Elisabeth van Endert, soloist.  
Sunday, Huntington Avenue theater, 3 p. m., concert by People's orchestra, Jacques Hoffman, conductor; Symphony hall, 8:30 p. m., concert by Philadelphia orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Mischa Elman, soloist.

## Operas

Monday, 8 p. m., first performance of Montemezzi's "Love of Three Kings."  
Wednesday, 8 p. m., "Carmen."  
Friday, 8 p. m., "Secret of Suzanne," followed by "Pagliacci."  
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Love of Three Kings," 8 p. m., popular-priced performance of "Mothra" in English.  
Fremont Temple—Captain Scott's South Pole pictures, 2.  
Lecture on "Municipal Government," Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Boston Public Library, 8.



# Albania Called Hotbed of International Intrigue



(Copyright by Topical)

Two women volunteer riders who will have enlisted to carry messages in case of Ulster rebellion

## EUROPE AWAITS NEW ACTION ON AEGEAN ISLANDS

Italy Expresses Willingness to Evacuate Territory With the Understanding Turkey Meets Lausanne Treaty Conditions

### ALBANIAN SITUATION

(Special to the Monitor)  
FLORENCE, Italy.—The Italian press awaited with a great deal of interest the answer of the triple alliance to Sir Edward Grey's note on the subject of the Aegean Islands.

The terms of the answer have been published everywhere, and their interest for Italians lies in the fact that Italy makes no objections to evacuating the islands that she holds, but as her note specifies, states that her evacuation of such territory must be conditioned on Turkey's performance of the conditions of the treaty of Lausanne. Reference to these conditions has previously been made.

Italy contends, moreover, that such evacuation is a matter to be determined between Turkey and herself, a position that is technically sound. Furthermore, it seems to be conceded by the British foreign office and the members of the triple alliance that the evacuation of the Aegean Islands and the autonomy of Albania are separate questions. These islands are not all held by Italy alone, but some of them are in the hands of Greece, and Turkey makes claim to others.

So far as Albania goes, events must develop before Europe can regard anything as having been definitely accomplished. The Prince of Wied stands ready as the nominee of certain of the powers to take the Albanian kingship. His problem, however, is complicated by the existence of a purely Albanian party that favors Albanian autonomy, and furthermore, by a Turkish party which has shown itself ready to use desperate means to acquire power in that territory.

The furnishing of kings for small or weak communities has sometimes succeeded and sometimes not. The present ruler of Greece is the son of the King whom the powers set on the throne, but conditions were different with regard to Maximilian in Mexico. Italy, through its geographical position, must be affected by the Albanian problem, but in the meantime she has plenty of work at home.

## ADELAIDE SCHOOL OF MINES HOLDS ITS CLOSING EXERCISES

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The annual "break-up" of the Adelaide School of Mines and Industries, was attended by his excellency the Governor (Sir Day Hamilton) and a large number of prominent citizens. The school has attained the position of being one of the most advanced and the best equipped technical educational institutions in the commonwealth, and as regards its work, it is no exception.

This celebration marked the completion of the twenty-fifth year of the school's existence. Referring to this fact, the president, Sir Langdon Bonython, in his report, said that since its establishment a host of students had passed through the school and the associates and fellows numbered hundreds. The graduates had found their way into every continent, and wherever they had gone they had secured some of the best positions.

There were graduates holding important appointments in all the mining fields and metallurgical works of Australasia,

## GAINS MADE BY TEMPERANCE IN NEW SOUTH WALES

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The returns showing the complete result of the voting on the liquor question are not available at the time of writing, but it is known that reduction was carried in 16 electorates, and one, Gloucester, only required six more votes to make it no license.

The law states that three fifths of the electors must vote reduction or no license before anything effective can be done to reduce the hotels, and the temperance advocates are strenuously striving to have this altered to just a bare majority, claiming that the principle is undemocratic.

The liquor interests lavished money during the recent fight in trying to induce the electors to vote continuance and they have succeeded to a great extent in so doing, notwithstanding the great and visible evidences of the drink evil.

## BELGIAN IMPORT TRADE INCREASES

(Special to the Monitor)

GHEENT, Belgium.—According to recent official reports, exports from Belgium for the past year show a decided falling off in value as compared with those of the previous year. The total value of exports for the year 1913 is recorded as \$3,576,813,000, while the total value for 1912 was \$3,799,564,000, thus showing a decrease in the value of merchandise shipped abroad of \$222,751,000 or 5.9 per cent.

The figures for imports show an increase of 5 per cent in the total value of goods imported, the value of imports for 1913 amounting to \$4,583,613,000, as compared with a value of \$4,559,301,000. The figures quoted do not include shipments of gold and silver in bullion or coined.

## CABLE BUSINESS ADVANCE TOLD AT LONDON MEETING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Cable and wireless communication was one of the matters dealt with by the dominion's royal commission at Westminster lately. In his evidence F. C. Crawford of the submarine cable-laying department at Silvertown said that, generally speaking, the speed of transmitting messages by submarine cable telegraphy had increased by 50 per

## ADelaide School of Mines Holds Its Closing Exercises

(Special to the Monitor)

and they were to be found in positions of distinction in Mexico, Chile, and the Argentine Republic, in Fiji, Sumatra, and the Malay States. British firms had not failed to recognize their merit, and one great firm had lately carried out extensive electrical works in Holland and in the Argentine Republic with a graduate of the South Australian School of Mines in charge.

It has been necessary to introduce Australian metallurgical practice into England, and with the methods had gone the school's men to put them into operation. The school was not always housed as it was today. It began in the basement of the exhibition building and though the surroundings were neither picturesque nor congenial, some wonderful work was done there.

Of course, the council would like to have had more public money for the purposes of the school, especially for equipment, but with government grants and private munificence they had done fairly well, and it could now be said that they had one of the most up-to-date technical institutions in the southern hemisphere.

## LITTLE HOPE IS EXPRESSED FOR INDEPENDENCE

Population of Country Divided Into Feudal Tribes of Divers Religions, Each Owning Allegiance to Some Chieftain

### ESSAD PASHA A FACTOR

(By the Monitor special correspondent)  
BELGRADE, Serbia.—Politics are warming up in the Orient, and the vacillations and hesitations of the great powers are reaping its reward.

I have never ceased to warn the readers of The Christian Science Monitor that the creation of an independent Albania would bring forth much strife, nor did I hesitate to voice my belief that the facility with which Turkey was permitted, thanks to concession grubbing in Asia Minor, to defy the decisions of Europe and reoccupy Adrianople would be followed by consequences more materially disconcerting.

As a matter of fact, we now see Albania a hotbed of international intrigue and internecine strife, and Turkey, encouraged by the Adrianople episode, is preparing to resist the order which gives the islands of Chios and Mitylene to Greece. In the meantime, Italy remains in the Dodekanesos, doubtless determined that if ever the last Turkish officer does quit the sunny shores of Tripoli she will hasten to transport others there until some more dignified reason for her continued occupation can be trumped up.

I have no confidence in the future of an independent Albania, because its citizens are divided into feudal tribes of divers religions, each owing allegiance to a chieftain (Baviaktar) who has been ever accustomed to refute any authority other than his own.

Thus Essad Pasha is indisposed to recognize the authority of his sworn enemy Ismail Kemal Bey. Essad is a great landowner, rich and ambitious, whose followers, even in Turkish lines, were massed into a Redif division of the Ottoman army which the pasha himself commanded. He is an ally of the Committee of Union and Progress and an ardent Muhammadan.

Ismail Kemal, also a Muhammadan, but this time a renegade, split with the Young Turks when they discontinued payment of his bribes. Thereupon he put himself at the head of the Albanians and was a leading figure in every subsequent revolt. He is a clever scamp, who succeeded in extorting bribes simultaneously from Austria, Italy and Greece, to each of whom he professed allegiance, and he is now the illustrious head of the provisional government of Albania.

When Turkey fell once again under the jurisdiction of the chauvinists of the Committee of Union and Progress, it was quickly determined at Constantinople that the Muhammadan Arnauts should be provoked, not only to oppose the candidature of a Christian prince, but to demand a ruler professing the faith of Islam, who would, in his turn, be the tool of the Committee; he would further turn Albania into a Muhammadan preserve, and make it the starting point for any and all attempts to reconquer Macedonia. The Christians, the Catholic and the Orthodox allies of Greece in the south, are divided alike by religion and by the great Muhammadan belt in the center.

In due course arrived the agitators from Constantinople, whose landing was recently prevented at Vullona (this was, of course, a Young Turk conspiracy to which Ismet Pasha was party), and the simultaneous march of Essad Pasha's forces to descend on Vullona. Between times envoys toured the Muhammadan villages, calling upon the faithful to rise and oppose the Christian prince.

Now Essad, having captured Elbasan and slaughtered as many of Ismail Kemal's followers as he could lay hands upon, in view of the failure of the expedition from Constantinople, and for the want of something better to do, directed his force southward in a fruitless attempt to convince the world that his real object was the crushing of the projected

## SIR EDWARD CARSON PRAISES WOMEN AT ULSTER MEETING

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland.—Sir Edward Carson in the course of his recent campaign in Ulster against Home Rule, already referred to in the cable despatches to the Monitor, addressed a mass meeting held in Ulster Hall. The meeting was presided over by the Marquess of Londonderry, and the speakers included Walter Long and the Duke of Portland.

The historic Ulster Hall was crowded in every part a considerable time before the meeting commenced, and many of the speakers subsequently addressed the large crowds who, unable to obtain admission, thronged the surrounding streets.

Sir Edward Carson, in the course of his speech, declared that if the attempt were persisted in to impose Home Rule upon Ulster, Ulstermen would not hesitate to prostrate themselves before the throne, and ask the King to save them. He did not believe that such an appeal, founded on simple and abstract justice,

Greek revolution. If he gets into touch with the sacred battalions in the south before tranquility is restored in other quarters, we shall then be provided with the interesting spectacle of a series of civil wars in operation up and down Albania—that province which, according to Austro-Italian declarations, is worthy and fitted for self-government. To such a pass, then, brings us the greed of some powers and the weakness of others.

What then of the future? Men talk glibly of an international occupation, forgetful that an army of at least 10,000 men would be necessary, and that the powers who are not immediately interested see no reason why they should risk the lives of much-needed soldiers in fighting untamed highlanders. There remain Italy and Austria, who created Albania and have some interest in its continued existence.

A joint occupation by these two powers would be possible, were that not the very thing they least desire. The day the Austro-Italian army of occupation disembarks will see the seed sown of a future war between these two nations, and herald the doom of the Triple Alliance. Neither dare allow the other to occupy Vullona, because both realize that such an occupation would be permanent. Vullona is the key to the Adriatic. In the hands of Italy it would turn that sea into an Italian lake. Possessed by Austria it would neutralize the Italian fortress of Taranto. And so Albania continues to be a European plague and a constant menace to the peace of a continent. Had the territory been divided between Greece and Serbia, it would now be enjoying as much peace and prosperity as its barren hills permit, and that savage war of the allies of 1913 would have been avoided.

Still yet another advantage would have accrued. The Balkan States would have been kept east of the Enos-Midia line and there would have been no occasion for the continuance of racial strife in Macedonia. Independent Albania, having been the cause of the new menace to Macedonian tranquillity, is apparently to be its foster-mother.

In effect, information has just reached me from a source which I cannot but consider worthy of confidence—that at a meeting recently held outside Constantinople, the Young Turks and the Bulgarians entered into an entente to throw bands of Komitadjis into Macedonia with the object of creating disorder and ultimately establishing an autonomous province.

That Turkey and Bulgaria would, if their idea succeeded, ultimately fight for the possession of the autonomy, seems to have occurred to neither of them. These armed bands, which it is proposed to form, would congregate in Albania, cross the frontier, blow up trains, wipe out Greek and Serbian villages and render another general. Then, when Greek and Serbian troops set off in pursuit, they would recross into Albania, retire out of gunshot range and calmly snigger at the impotence of their pursuers. On no other conditions could the enterprise meet with success.

Greeks and Serbians are not unacquainted with Komitadjis methods themselves, and are quite capable of dealing with the Committees if given a free hand. Should the Turko-Bulgarian scheme mature, therefore, the cabinets of Athens and Belgrade will demand that the protecting powers of Albania shall guarantee them against such attack. Failing compliance, they will cross the frontier, and if needs be, run the hands to earth in Albanian territory.

The question of the Aegean islands is scarcely less serious. Turkey, with the request of Adrianople ever in mind, sees no obstacle to retaking Chios and Mitylene other than her naval inferiority to Greece. To change this weakness to an overpowering superiority she has already bought one dreadnought, and is seeking another. Greece will be obliged to follow suit, and both countries should presently succeed in bankrupting themselves. I am still convinced that, even given a tonnage inferiority, Greece would emerge victorious from a naval combat, for to buy a dreadnought is one thing, to handle it another, and the Greek will ever be a superior sailor to the Turk.

Nevertheless, the danger of war is present, and will ever remain unless the powers have a thought about the grabbing of concessions in Asia Minor, and unite to inform the Porte that in no circumstances will they permit a further disregard of their decisions, and agree among themselves what measures they will adopt to impose their authority should Chios and Mitylene be militarily occupied by Turkey.

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## LONDON TAKES STEP TO HANDLE MOTOR TRAFFIC

General Purposes Committee Submits Report Proposing to Combine Duties of Home Office, Government and Trade Boards

### RESOLUTIONS CARRIED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The main business at the first meeting of the London county council after the holiday recess was consideration of a report submitted on behalf of the general purposes committee dealing with the select committee's report on motor traffic.

The report expressed the opinion that Parliament should be advised on all metropolitan traffic matters by a special department combining the traffic duties of the Home Office, the Local Government Board and the Board of Trade.

The council was asked to express its willingness to have traffic matters in greater London dealt with by a special department of the Board of Trade, provided that it consisted of a few qualified persons selected solely on the ground of their competence and holding their positions for long periods.

Sir John Benn said the report of the select committee, which included six former municipal reform members of the council, was unanimous, and he did not propose that they should take any steps which had not been fully approved by the members of that committee. Their only chance of doing anything was to be able to tell the prime minister that they came forward with an agreed bill.

He objected to the fact that if the general purposes committee's recommendations were agreed to the council would not have power to make bylaws. Cyril Jackson said he did not agree that the county council should be the body to make bylaws, because greater London was not under the control of the council and it was desirable that the coordinating authority which made the bylaws should be one which covered the whole area.

As soon as they obtained an impartial tribunal the veto of the borough councils in its present form would not be of such importance. But an impartial tribunal was the first necessity, and the recommendations of the general purposes committee proposed to set it up. H. H. Gordon said it was true that London traffic did not stop at the London boundary, beyond which the council had no control, but 80 per cent of the congestion did stop there. The council agreed to the desirability of creating one traffic department, to consist of a small number of specially qualified persons, to which the county councils should be empowered to submit proposals.

Resolutions were also carried urging the more thorough control of traffic by the police, and the setting up of more refuges and traffic points. The advisability of taking steps as soon as possible to remove the congestion caused by tramway terminals, street markets and other roadway obstructions was also urged.

## MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN SAYS AMERICANS ARE HUMORISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Recently in Edinburgh Mrs. Philip Snowden gave a lecture on her "Impressions of America" to a large gathering of the members of the Philosophical Institution.

Mrs. Snowden said that her views had been received during a period of two years after five separate visits to the country, and she had been privileged to meet and know people in 40 out of the 48 States of the American Union. Speaking of her first experience of an American audience at Chautauqua, she said she found that the American audience would not tolerate being bored. It got up and got out if it was not interested.

It was in Chautauqua that she gained the impression of the extraordinary value attached by American people to education. The attendants in the hotels were young college men and women earning their living by waiting at table to provide fees for their next college courses. She found the American people gifted with a very strong sense of humor, but they did not credit any English person with possessing the slightest touch of it. She herself regards Americans as the most humorous people on the face of the whole earth, and they never thought or felt irreverently. It was a country of magnificent extremes.

She was astonished at the vast variety of the people. For instance, she visited a school in New York where 23 different languages were spoken. Every year the United States of America received more than 1,000,000 new citizens, fed them, taught them, and gave them work. She thought it spoke highly for the courage of a nation that did that.

Regarding the position of women, Mrs. Snowden said that they occupied at least a theoretic equality with men. In 10 States out of the 48 they had every political privilege which men had. She spoke of the hopefulness of the nation, of its vision, its capacity, its strength, its intolerance of red tape. She was convinced that the people were

## BILLS OF LADING REFORM IS URGED BY UNDERWRITERS

Liverpool Committee Reports on Status of Organization and Work Done in Past Year

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—In the report of the committee of the Underwriters Association it is pointed out that the roll of the association at the close of last year numbered 276 as compared with 267 at the corresponding period in December, 1912.

Throughout the year the committee had acted with the other commercial organizations of the city, notably with the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, in considering the question of fuller provision being made for rapid and economic distribution of cargo to and from the ships' sides.

The report goes on to refer to the new Board of Trade regulations, wireless telegraphy and submarine signaling, the pilotage act and the unification of maritime law, and so on.

Regarding bills of lading, it is mentioned that representations made to the committee from time to time show that there is widespread dissatisfaction amongst merchants and their insurers by reason of the insertion in bills of lading of clauses which appear unduly to restrict the responsibility of the carriers. The whole subject brings into prominence the importance of some arrangement being arrived at between the parties concerned for the better regulation of terms of contracts of carriage by sea. It may be mentioned that such a step has already been taken in other countries.

During the year the International Shipping Federation issued a set of clauses which they propose shall be inserted in all contracts of affreightment. The reason given for the creation of these clauses is stated to be the altered character of present day labor movements. The effect of the clauses is to vest in the shipowner powers far-reaching in their consequences, in regard to the custody and transit of goods, and to provide that the extra expenses incurred by the exercise of these powers shall be divided between the owner of the goods and the shipowner, in terms set forth in the clauses.

## BRITISH POETS HONOR BROTHER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A committee of poets, consisting of W. B. Yeats, Sturge Moore, John Masefield, Victor Plarr, Frederic Manning, Ezra Pound, F. S. Flint and Richard Aldington, presented Wilfrid Scawen Blunt recently with a carved box of Pentelic marble, the work of the sculptor Gaudier Brzeska, in token of their appreciation of his poetry. The presentation took place at Newbuildings place, Sussex.

### CROWD SEES ALSATIAN SAIL

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England.—The recent departure of the Alsatian for Canada was witnessed by an immense crowd at Liverpool. This vessel belongs to the Allan line and is the largest of its kind to sail for Canada from Liverpool.

## MRS. PHILIP SNOWDEN SAYS AMERICANS ARE HUMORISTS

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Recently in Edinburgh Mrs. Philip Snowden gave a lecture on her "Impressions of America" to a large gathering of the members of the Philosophical Institution.

Mrs. Snowden said that her views had been received during a period of two years after five separate visits to the country, and she had been privileged to meet and know people in 40 out of the 48 States of the American Union. Speaking of her first experience of an American audience at Chautauqua, she said she found that the American audience would not tolerate being bored. It got up and got out if it was not interested.

It was in Chautauqua that she gained the impression of the extraordinary value attached by American people to education. The attendants in the hotels were young college men and women earning their living by waiting at table to provide fees for their next college courses. She found the American people gifted with a very strong sense of humor, but they did not credit any English person with possessing the slightest touch of it. She herself regards Americans as the most humorous people on the face of the whole earth, and they never thought or felt irreverently. It was a country of magnificent extremes.

She was astonished at the vast variety of the people. For instance, she visited a school in New York where 23 different languages were spoken. Every year the United States of America received more than 1,000,000 new citizens, fed them, taught them, and gave them work. She thought it spoke highly for the courage of a nation that did that.

Regarding the position of women, Mrs. Snowden said that they occupied at least a theoretic equality with men. In 10 States out of the 48 they had every political privilege which men had. She spoke of the hopefulness of the nation, of its vision, its capacity, its strength, its intolerance of red tape. She was convinced that the people were

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Would you like to have Henry Ford and Thos. A. Edison select your Electric Automobile?

They have both done this very thing. When Mr. Ford gave Mr. Edison an Electric for Xmas he picked the Detroit.

Mr. Edison, himself, had previously selected the Detroit and purchased 2 four years ago. More Detroit's sold today in Massachusetts than any other electric—more Detroit's than any other two electric sold in the United States during 1913. Fourteen distinct, exclusive features in luxury, in mechanism and simplicity.

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**Anderson Electric Car Co.**  
DETROIT, MICH.  
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All the 1914 models ready. Such luxury and refinement never known before—yet increased production brings decreased prices.

**Entire Wheat Bread**  
Is best for children. They like it. Get some Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour today for your children's sake.  
Franklin Mills Co., 121 State St., Boston



# New Haven Counsel Disclaims Responsibility for 'Extras'

(Continued from page one)

ry had to do was to send the confirming orders, see that the matter got in all right and collect the money.

The witness explained that it is not infrequent for advertisements solicited to be given subsequent to being credited to an advertising agency that may have direction of that firm's advertising. Mr. Hill said that what concerned him was as to what benefit there was to the New Haven in having the advertising agency look after the details when it had plenty of money to pay for its advertising.

Mr. Coolidge read a letter from Edward G. Riggs, publicity agent for the New Haven, dated Feb. 7, 1914. Mr. Riggs desired to correct a previous estimate of the total annual salaries in his department, which he said instead of being from \$40,000 to \$50,000 was \$30,000. The Boston, New Haven and New York offices, he said, had 19 employees.

Mr. Robbins told the commission that he had been general counsel for the road for a number of years but that he had no connection with the employment of local counsel for the road except in rare cases as it was his special function to give corporate advice. The executive officials however, he said, often employed counsel. Mr. Robbins employed Mr. Choate to appear before the interstate commerce commission but he could give no other instance except possibly the retention of Mr. Benton.

Asked as to whether he was concerned in the employment of Arthur P. Russell Mr. Robbins said he has not. Mr. Macbeth asked the witness to explain what course the vouchers went through. Mr. Robbins explained that most of these came through him but that as he had thousands of them and he was busy he simply signed them after noting who was responsible for them.

He said he had to trust to the men in his department to recommend them. In relation to the voucher showing the payment of \$10,000 to Charles H. Innes, Mr. Robbins stated that Mr. Russell came to him personally with the voucher to explain that the counsel was hired under the order of Timothy E. Byrnes, vice-president of the road.

Although Mr. Robbins could not tell who was directly responsible for the employment of the men who appeared about the State House, he said that it might be any one of the executive officers. Mr. Hill asked the witness if he meant to say that he did not know what the \$10,000 on the Innes' voucher was for. Witness replied that he did not as it was explained to him that it was rendered at the request of Mr. Byrnes.

Mr. Robbins told the commission that he had nothing to do with legislation in this state other than to explain to financiers here how the Massachusetts laws should be changed so as to permit the New Haven to borrow money.

## BOSTON ARTISTS TO BUILD GALLERY AND SALESROOM

Plans Are Being Submitted by Architects and Guild Is Now Hunting a Suitable Location

Estimates and plans are being submitted by several architects in the city for a gallery and salesroom to be built by the Boston Artists Guild, recently organized by independent Boston artists and sculptors. Mrs. Lilla Cabot Perry, secretary of the new organization, said this morning that estimates and plans already had been submitted by one architect and refused. Others are being held over, and some few more are awaited before the final selection is made.

Mrs. Perry said that it was not easy to find a suitable site with good lights for such a building as they wished and as yet no definite site had been decided upon, although several are being considered. There will be no exhibition until the new gallery is finished, which probably will be next fall.

When visitors come from the West and inquire for a place where representative work by local painters can be seen, Mrs. Perry said, Boston should be able to direct them to a definite place, and the guild intends to create such a gallery for representative work by local artists.

## FORESTRY PRIZE IS TO BE A MILE OF SHADE TREES

To promote the planting of shade trees the Massachusetts Forestry Association is offering to plant with shade trees at least seven feet in height one mile of highway in the town or city of Massachusetts which properly plants on its streets this spring the greatest number of shade trees in proportion to its population based on the census of 1910.

The rules of the contest provide that at least 50 towns and cities must enter and by July 1 must have announced their intention to compete. The official count will be made Sept. 15.

**CIVIC MEETINGS TO BEGIN TODAY**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Springfield Equal Suffrage League holds today and in each following Monday of this month at 3 o'clock in the afternoon open meetings, which will be addressed on some important phase of municipal development by well-qualified speakers.

## BOY SCOUTS HAVE PROBLEMS

Editorial Reference to the Greater Boston Troops Joins Plea for Good Scouting

When President Harold Peabody of the Greater Boston council of the Boy Scouts, speaking at the annual meeting the other day, declared for a policy of real scouting, instead of motion picture substitutes as a means of publicity, he unquestionably spoke for the greater number of those who are sincerely interested in the work. There are 4500 scouts in the district, divided into 160 troops, with 118 scout masters and 72 assistants. The number alone is impressive, and it ought not require much artificial publicity to let the people of the region know that the boys are here, are active and are organized.

The problem of support is not avoided in the scouts' organization, simple as its formation is and free as it is from great expense. It has need of the aid of the people of the cities and towns in which it has its membership, and its appeal is effective because of the evidence of the good work that is accomplished. The men whose names appear in the list of officers are those that are recognized at once as the supporters of worthy public undertakings and men who discriminate in their contributions of time and money. It is certain that no organization which failed to justify itself in a sharp test of practical value would be able to command a board of officers like that of the Greater Boston council.

There is no lack of evidence of what being a scout does for the boy. The organization is thorough. It gives a discipline that will count for good. It teaches obedience to authority. It holds the boys to correct habits. All this it

does for boys that would miss its benefits if there were not the attraction of a military sort of formation. Some of the peace men look askance at the military form of this enterprise. They offer the hint that it goes to make lovers of the outward show of war. So they see it creating a war-love that will offset the work of spreading the love of peace among men. The answer of this might be that the boys have to be taken as they are and the appeal made to them in terms most likely to enlist their interest. The scout method has proved itself in the extent to which it has carried its work of making boys manlier and the great numbers that have flocked to its standards.

The scout commissioner at the Boston meeting made the observation that the scout masters should be nationally instructed with a view to simplifying the machinery of the organization and leaving the masters freer for the actual work. Whatever the merit of that proposal, the least familiar friends of the cause can appreciate that its usefulness suffers a decline if it gets too much occupied with its own machinery. The simple rules of the beginning of the movement need to be recalled but it is also true that the organization has to have its elaboration in resemblance of military formation in order to retain its hold and do effective work.

The boyhood and the future manhood of the Boston region can benefit, we feel sure, from the aid of the boy scout system. It deserves and needs to have this system in the best form.

## MUSIC IN BOSTON

### "SAMSON" AS ORATORIO

Presenting the Saint-Saens opera, "Samson and Delilah," in oratorio form in the translation of Nathan Haskell Dole, the Handel and Haydn Society gave its midwinter concert in Symphony hall on Sunday evening before a large and appreciative audience. Dan Beddoe and Mme. Florence Mulford had the title roles; Earl Cartwright had the role of the priest; Willard Flint sang the lines of Abimelech and those of the Hebrew and the Philistine. The Boston Festival orchestra assisted. Emil Mollenhauer directed the music.

The first question to be asked in these days of translated dramatic and choral music is how the English language is treated. For the American musical public is beginning to have a conscience about speech in song. It knows that singing is not mere sound made by the voice, according to laws of melody and harmony; but is a reading of words. It has learned that arias and choruses are made to exalt language and poetry. While it wants beauty of vocal tone and facility of melodic, harmonic and rhythmic execution, it demands the highest finish attainable in the delivery of the text.

To satisfy all this expectation, there must be a well built libretto to begin with and there must be, in the case of a translated libretto, a skilful adaptation of English to the composer's notes. If a choral passage is ineffective as a piece of reading, the responsibility must be fixed either on the singers or on the translator. If a solo passage fails to have declamatory value the responsibility again must be put where it belongs. A work like "Samson and Delilah" is not excusably brought forward today on the concert platform as oratorio in the vernacular unless the house that hears it can understand the words.

There were passages for the chorus at the concert of Sunday evening, the words of which listeners could follow only by looking closely at the program; and they could be sure of their place then nowhere except at the end of a rhyme group. No singers could have pronounced the words clearly at the speed at which the Handel and Haydn chorus was at times urged by the director. And in some passages if they had been able to give a clear pronunciation, the result would have been a violation of word accent and emphasis, so out of gear was the translation with the music. There were other passages, noteworthy the unison chorus of men in part one, which the listener could understand without a hint from the program. Passages like these were a triumph in choral art and libretto translation. The performance of them did far more than make plain a dramatic narrative.

It revealed the aspiration of the community. Let 200 men and more of the city stand up together and say something so unanimously and so clearly that everybody within hearing of them gets each word of it, and there results a piece of art expression that is as permanent in its influence as if it were built in masonry in a public square or were chiseled in stone and placed in a commanding spot in a park. Let 500 men and women, or 10 times that number, stand up and sing with the finest tone shading imaginable and say something that nobody can comprehend, and there results nothing nearer to art expression than the orderly moving of the day's trains in a railroad yard.

It is simply skilful management of a great deal of force. Honestly take the words out of the performance and let the voices just make sound on some convenient vowel, and the result might be instrumental music of great significance. Among the soloists of the "Samson"

concert there was one artist who attained exceptional speech effect and who deserves the highest praise for his exaltation of the English language through singing tone. This was Mr. Flint, the bass. His reading of the lines of Abimelech was a model of song declamation. Such mastery is rare among American singers of English. It is the rule among French singers, though by no means the rule among American singers trained in Paris studios. Mr. Flint has brought vocal art abreast of the times. He has caught up with the public, now demanding to understand what it hears from the oratorio platform.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

### "MAGIC" PRESENTED

The Toy theater with praiseworthy enterprise presents this week "Magic," by Gilbert K. Chesterton. This play is now running in London and after a time of doubtful reception is now acclaimed as the most significant play of the dramatic season. It is the author's first drama and naturally is not without faults in technique, but so vital is its theme that these faults lose significance. Mr. Chesterton is a veritable modern Goliath, not like his ancient prototype hurling defiance, but challenging the forces of doubt and error.

No doubtless champion of faith is to be found today, but his very bigness, coupled with the simplicity of his faith, puzzles many of his hearers.

He deals with his subject in terms of startling paradoxes, keen irony, searching satire and disconcerting comparisons. As a result the hearer is stung into thinking; at first he is confused, then annoyed, but if he persists in weighing the play, the beauty and truth of the message wins itself to the thought and the conscience.

The situation gives a picture of modern English life as viewed by Mr. Chesterton and the characters portray relations, both in actions and thought, of certain types of men and women to religion. There in the drama mingle elements of a morality play and a parable. These characters are clearly drawn and sharply contrasted. There is an amiable duke, a veritable "Mr. Facing-both-ways," who prates of progress and breadth. He is altogether flabby and futile. A physician of the old school, who tries to look at everything in the cool light of physics.

A young woman who believes in fairies and who by becoming a child enters the kingdom of heaven. Her brother, who lives in America, believes in nothing and knows everything. Then there is a high church parson of broad views, with socialistic tendencies but not untouched by agnosticism.

The central figure is a conjurer who, through his business, has become wholly immersed in the material and resorts to extreme negative methods. He has a fine strain in him and revolts from the error he works. To find a place to practice his tricks he wanders into a garden and meets the girl, whose childlike faith and beauty warm his heart and he resolves to abandon the error of his ways. All these people meet in the duke's drawing-room. The hot-headed young man insolently flouts at the conjurer, calling him an impostor and daring him to do his tricks.

Angered by these insults the conjurer relapses into his old error, with disastrous results to the brothers. All are thrown into a state of confusion. The physician finds that his cool reason will not explain everything, the duke's feeble philosophy leaves him nowhere. The parson clings to his conventional faith but

## MAYOR AND HOUSEHOLD REGISTER



(Photo by Chicago Tribune)  
Mr. and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison of Chicago

Reading from left to right—Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor Harrison, Miss Dina De Vries, cook; Miss Mary Conrad, maid; Oscar Lundberg, chauffeur; Mrs. Mary L. Schulz, judge; Miss Celia L. Kinney, clerk.

Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, and registering. The illustration shows the mayor with his wife, maid, cook and chauffeur in the act of taking the oath required by the laws of Illinois to

qualify any citizen to the privilege of the ballot on election day. With the women of his household and his chauffeur, Mr. Harrison became eligible for taking part in the spring election.

## INDUSTRIAL BOARD TO SEEK FACTS IN OTHER CITIES

WASHINGTON—Indorsement of the working of the agreement now in effect between employers and employees in the cloak and suit trade in New York was given Sunday by the federal commission on industrial relations, with the announcement that the commission will hold public hearings in other clothing centers in an effort to improve conditions. Sub-committees of the commission will visit Baltimore, Philadelphia, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, Boston and St. Louis for this purpose.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### NEEDHAM

Bishop Babcock will visit Christ church on Sunday, March 15, and administer the rite of confirmation to a number of candidates.

Mrs. George W. Baker is entertaining the Monday Club at her home on Warren street this afternoon.

The annual meeting of the Parents and Teachers Association will take place Thursday evening in the high school assembly hall, when officers will be elected and a talk to parents and teachers given by Mrs. G. R. Field of Tufts College. The school children, under Miss Ellen Bartlett's direction, will give a musical program.

### CHELSEA

At the meeting of Ruth chapter, O. E. S., this evening, a supper will be served at 6:30 p. m., and will be followed by the regular work and the initiation of candidates.

The Improvement Club of room 122 of the Shurtleff school has elected Harry Finkelstein president and Fred Bowles vice-president. The savings department of this school will be open for the first time this afternoon.

### BROOKLINE

Mrs. William Tay will speak on "Early Womanhood and Manhood" at a meeting tonight in the Unitarian parish house, Sewall avenue, under the auspices of the Alliance.

Harvard's freshman debating club has issued a challenge to the Brookline high school debating club for a joint debate to be held in March.

### ARLINGTON

At the meeting of the Arlington Men's Club this evening in the vestry of the Pleasant Street Congregational church, W. S. C. Russell of Springfield, Mass., will give a talk on "Horseback Tours in Iceland."

Mrs. Frank Lincoln Masseck will entertain the members of the Samaritan Society at her home at 373 Massachusetts avenue this afternoon.

### CONCORD

The monthly meeting of the executive board of the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club takes place this afternoon.

The annual "sunlight assembly" of the local Woman's Relief Corps takes place Monday afternoon, Feb. 23, in Association hall, Concord Junction.

Mrs. Arthur B. Hitchcock, Jr., will entertain the Concord Musical Club at its next meeting on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 17.

### MARLBORO

Miss Tillinghast of Beverly will be one of the speakers at the dinner of the Progressive party at the Gleason house on Feb. 12.

H. W. Gibson, head of the boys department of the International Y. M. C. A., and Thomas Curley of Waltham will speak at the annual meeting of the Civic League tomorrow.

### WINTHROP

The Winthrop Athletic Association will hold an assembly in Elks hall this evening.

Mrs. Willena B. Reed will be the hostess for the Popular Authors Literary Club, Tuesday afternoon. The paper will be presented by Mrs. Mary E. Older.

### REVERE

Those who favor a form of government other than a city charter will hold a mass meeting in the Revere town hall this evening.

### EVERETT

Judge Willis W. Stover of this city has been selected as toastmaster for the annual dinner of the Board of Trade, which will be held Feb. 18.

Good Will lodge, N. E. O. P. will hold a valentine party tomorrow evening after its business meeting.

Councilman Frank S. Reed, appointed a member of the special committee named to make recommendations regarding the board of assessors, has resigned because he is employed by one of the corporations with which the special committee is to confer. Mayor James Chambers will probably name his successor this evening.

### LEXINGTON

The ladies of the Tourist Club are holding a meeting this afternoon in the home of Mrs. Abram C. Washburn on Forest street. The president, Mrs. Henry A. C. Woodward, will speak.

The Ladies Union mission study class of this town is to hold a series of three Friday afternoon meetings, beginning on Friday afternoon in the First Baptist church.

The annual "sunlight party" of the George G. Meade Woman's Relief Corps, No. 97, is to be held in the town hall on Monday afternoon, Feb. 23.

The monthly communication of Simon W. Robinson lodge, A. F. & A. M., will open this evening in Masonic hall.

### MALDEN

Former Senator William Turtle of Pittsfield is to be the speaker at the gentlemen's night at the Malden Club Feb. 25.

The annual assembly of Col. Moses B. Lakeman camp, Spanish War Veterans, will be held in the state armory Feb. 18.

School Superintendent Farnsworth G. Marshall is to give an address on "The Public Schools" at the Y. M. C. A. tonight.

Tomorrow at the city council meeting it is expected that the annual appropriation bill will be submitted by the finance committee.

### WAKEFIELD

Wakefield Company, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, has elected these officers: Captain, Frederick Bolton; first lieutenant, Frank E. Russell; second lieutenant, Walter Lund; recorder, William Blanchard; treasurer, Albert W. Flint; first sergeant, John D. McKay; second sergeant, Alex Smythe.

At an open meeting of the Merchants and Business Men's Association in Traders hall tonight, Joseph A. Parks of the state industrial board will give a talk on the workingmen's compensation act.

### MELROSE

At the community meeting in Memorial hall yesterday afternoon Prof. Edward Alfred Steiner of Grinnell College gave an address on "The Immigrant as a Social Asset."

The annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. auxiliary will be held this evening at the association rooms.

Golden Rule Rebekah lodge will hold a Valentine party on Wednesday evening in Odd Fellows hall.

### QUINCY

At the Wollaston Methodist church Sunday evening the Rev. M. E. King of Boston gave an illustrated lecture on "Ceylon, or Marvels of the Orient."

The Rev. E. S. Tead, D. D., secretary of the Congregational Educational Society, occupied the pulpit of the Memorial Congregational church Sunday.

## FEDERAL LEADER SEES INDUSTRIAL PEACE IN REACH

Labor Secretary William B. Wilson Opposes Compulsory Arbitration as of No Constructive Value in Settlements

## MEDIATION IS PLAN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—That compulsory arbitration will never be advocated by the United States department of labor while William B. Wilson is secretary of it, Mr. Wilson declared in a Sunday address delivered to 2000 men before the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Wilson said he considered enforced arbitration contrary to the principle of human freedom and useless as a method of producing industrial peace.

Peace will come, he said, whenever the problem of distribution is solved. Within the past 150 years the problem of production has been practically mastered, but methods of equitable distribution are still to be devised. When that is done and fair play has been adopted by both capital and labor, the world will have industrial peace, he said.

"To help attain these things, Mr. Wilson said the new department of labor was established. Its province is first to overcome the common prejudice of capital and labor against each other. Failing in that, it is expected to act as mediator between aggrieved parties in labor controversies and as a final resort to encourage arbitration by disinterested umpires. The secretary said he looks forward to a time when every man shall receive the full social equivalent of what his labor produces, and he is bending every resource of his department to hasten that day.

**FEDERAL INQUIRY IS ASKED**  
WHEELING, W. Va.—President Wilson will be asked on petition of 5000 union workers prepared here to investigate the official conduct of Circuit Judge Alston G. Dayton of the northern district of West Virginia in cases growing out of the Colliers (W. Va.) strike.

## Open Tomorrow!



**Massachusetts Trust Company**  
JOHN HANCOCK BUILDING  
BOSTON

## AMUSEMENTS

## Boston Opera House

TONIGHT, 8 to 10:40. FIRST TIME IN BOSTON. THE LOVE OF THE THREE KINGS (L'Amore del Tre Re). Lucresia Bori, Ferrar-Fontana, Amato, Ludlark. Cond. Moranzoni.

WEDNESDAY, 8 to 11:25. FAREWELL THIS SEASON OF OURS. DALYVAZ. CARMEN. Dalvarez, Nielsen, Muratore, Madones, Cond. Andre-Caplet.

FRIDAY, 8 to 10:40. ONLY TIME THIS SEASON. SEVEN OF SUZANNE. Nielsen, Scott, Tavecchia. Cond. Andre-Caplet. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Nielsen, Ferrar-Fontana, Amato, Everett. Cond. Moranzoni.

SATURDAY, 8 to 11. POP. PRICES, 50c to \$2.50. MARTHA (in English). Scotney, Sapla, Ramella, White, Everett. Cond. Lyford.

SUNDAY, 8 to 10. PRICES, 25c to \$1. Box Seats \$1.50. Alice Nielsen, Sapla, Ramella, Fornari, Wronsky. Orch. of 75.

Box Office, week days, 9 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6. Res. prices \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown Office, Steubert's, 162 Boylston. Mason & Hamilton Pianos used.

## WASHINGTON SEVEN-DAY

Personally-Conducted Tours  
February 13, 27, March 13, 27,  
April 10, 24, and May 8.  
Round-Trip Rate from Boston \$26.50  
(\$7.50 for Tour of April 24)  
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Stop-over at Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York returning  
For detailed information apply to Rodney Macdonough, New England Passenger Agent, No. 5 Broadfield Street, Corner Washington Street, Boston, Mass.  
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# Minimum Rate of Wages for State Work Sought in Bill

(Continued from page one)

organized labor men against the employment of workmen, often aliens, who are willing to do the work at a wage considerably lower than that required by resident Americans. The bill, which was introduced by Representative David F. Sullivan of Holyoke, is as follows:

"Section 1. It shall be the duty of the state board of labor and industries to appoint one of its deputy commissioners to investigate the circumstances of any work which is to be done upon bids or under a contract for the commonwealth. The said officer shall, previous to the advertising for bids, visit the locality in which the work is to be done, ascertain the minimum rate of wages in the locality and report the same to the said board, and the minimum rate of wages as determined by said board after hearing the report of its deputy shall be the minimum wage to be paid by the contractor to all persons employed on the said work, and it shall be the duty of the contractor to pay a wage not less than the minimum wage so established. It shall be the duty of the said board to see that the provisions of this act are carried out and that any wage established hereunder is maintained until the completion of the work concerned."

"Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of departments, boards of commissions, when making a contract on behalf of the commonwealth, to insert as a condition in the contract a statement that the provisions of this act shall be complied with, and to prescribe a penalty for the violation thereof."

"Sec. 3. In case of an alleged violation by any contractor of any provision hereof of any condition in a contract inserted in compliance with the provisions hereof, it shall be the duty of the said board to give a hearing upon the matter, after notice to the contractor concerned; and thereafter if the board finds that there has been a violation as aforesaid, the board shall notify the contractor, and may suspend the contract and subsequently may annul the contract unless the said violation ceases."

## HUERTA SEIZES FUEL TO KEEP TRAINS RUNNING

VERA CRUZ, Mex.—The Mexican government to continue the operation of the National railway lines has commandeered practically the whole fuel oil supply of Vera Cruz.

There now remains in Vera Cruz only a six days' supply of oil for the operation of the Mexican and Inter-Oceanic railways.

The United States cruiser Des Moines arrived here Sunday. After coaling she will proceed to Tampico.

## OFFICIALS ATTEND BIBLE MEETING

WASHINGTON—The first of a series of international Bible conferences was held in a local theater Sunday afternoon with Vice-President Marshall, Secretary Bryan, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, pastor of Westminster chapel, London, and prominent church dignitaries from virtually every state in the Union present.

A fire discovered soon after the audience had left did slight damage.

## MINNEAPOLIS GETS CONVENTION

MINNEAPOLIS—Otto W. Davis, assistant secretary of the Civic and Commerce Association, who is in New York, has wired to Secretary Howard Strong that Minneapolis will get the next convention of the National Housing Association next fall, says the Journal.

## HARVARD REUNION PLANNED

CHICAGO—Harvard alumni of Chicago at their annual dinner at the University Club, Feb. 21, will plan for the Associated Harvard Clubs in Chicago in June. About 500 will attend the dinner at which President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard will speak.

## COLUMBUS MAY BUILD NEW Y. M. C. A.

Middle Western Town in Center of Farming and Manufacturing Region Has Lately Acquired All the Modern Improvements

## WATER SYSTEM LATEST

COLUMBUS, Ind.—Plans are under consideration for a new Y. M. C. A. building for Columbus. The Commercial Club has been working quietly and hopes to have definite arrangements perfected soon. This is a manufacturing town in a fertile agricultural country and on two lines of railroads. It has a municipally owned water works and has installed recently a modern \$10,000 filtration plant, giving a complete system of water supply. Columbus has well paved streets and modern public schools and churches.

Several years ago Columbus was the center of population of the United States, but the trend of settlers westward has taken the center away from here. Nevertheless this place is in the midst of a thrifty commercial and farming section, its nine manufacturing and four elevators employing about 2000 people. Among the industries is the making of farm machinery that goes all over the world.

## MANY SPANIARDS IN EL PASO MAY GO BACK TO CHIHUAHUA

Their Return May Be Result of Investigation of the Charge d'Affaires From Cuba Into Motives of Villa in Driving Party Out of City

EL PASO, Tex.—New developments in the Spanish situation are likely to appear at any moment.

A good many of those Spaniards who left Chihuahua on orders from General Villa when he took that city may return as a result of the agencies of the Spanish charge d'affaires in Cuba, who came to this city to conduct an investigation relative to the motives on the part of the rebel leader for his decision against the Spanish colony in Chihuahua.

Perhaps within two weeks the committee of Spanish refugees in El Paso will receive a notification regarding the names of those subjects of the Castilian crown for whom the doors of the state will remain closed. Happily it is already well known that only a very limited number is debarred from Mexican soil under the Constitutionalist rule. Among these are probably to be counted Federico Sianegras, the Spanish consul at Chihuahua, and a son-in-law to the land baron Gen. Luis Terras; Benito Martinez, a captain of industry, related to the same magnate; Attorney Juan de Dios Milicia, and the wholesale grocers, Eduardo Albalaf and Jose M. Sanchez Mier.

The reason for the opposition to the former is obvious; not so against the latter. The reason given for keeping Messrs. Albalaf and Sanchez Mier out is that it is believed they used to send trains with provisions behind the military convoys to exploit, in copartnership with leading members of the army, the federal soldiers.

The Spaniards of common means are elated for the bright expectations of being permitted to return to the country where they have lived for many years. They say they will feel almost as strangers in the places of their childhood in their mother country. They lack, however, the sympathy of their own people, for it is not rare that the Spaniards themselves are the first ones to justify General Villa's attitude, because they also, together with the Mexicans, were subjected for a long time to the exactions of tyrannical business men.

It seems to be the conviction of several Spaniards that in order to avoid special international complications with their home government in case of the direct expulsion of their official representative in Chihuahua, General Villa ordered the whole colony to leave the country; and although he thus caused unnecessary suffering to many who were innocent, still they do not feel any resentment against the new authorities, provided that at the reestablishment of normal conditions they be given their former status.

The diplomat in question did very good work in behalf of his countrymen during his conferences with the Constitutionalist leaders. The following incidents are told as exemplification of his sagacity and prudence. He was asked after the millionaires whose social behavior is to a great extent responsible for the conditions which brought about the displeasure of the northern leader: "What has been your impression in this matter?" He replied: "Although I have had little experience in my official career, yet I have already learned to see, hear and be silent." Before his departure, Sr. Sianegras inquired also: "Will you please tell me how you see the situation?" "I will," was the response, "if you tell me why you left your people unprotected when it was your duty to have them covered with the Spanish flag, not yielding to the pressure until seeing that flag ripped by bullets or dragged to the floor."

It is to be hoped that the chapter of the Spanish difficulties and troubles will soon be closed and that the future will be different from the past. The talented and active Europeans do not despise the

Indians, and they will see a rapid change for the better. It is a common expression on Mexican lips, the lips of the plain people, "Con una sonrisa me compran" (with a smile you buy me up). If exploitation is turned into cooperation for their mutual good harmony will produce more fruitage.

General Villa has been in Juarez for a number of days. So far his visit to the border has resulted favorably for his cause. He has conferred with mining men about reopening their Chihuahua properties, which they have promised to do as soon as possible. Besides, he has obtained several hundred thousand cartridges and several cases of rifles to be shipped south.

He was visited by prominent Americans, and even by the executive of one of the southwestern states. All of them advised him to win prestige for his cause, conducting the war as is usual among civilized nations. It is said that Gen. Hugh L. Scott, commander of the army division patrolling this part of the border, presented to the Constitutionalist leader a book containing the laws of warfare.

"I would not accept the presidency of Mexico if it were within my power," General Villa is reported to have said to one of his visitors. "I am a fighting man, not a diplomat. I have sworn allegiance to Gen. Venustiano Carranza and I am going to remain loyal to him as long as he remains loyal to the aims and ideals of the Constitutionalist cause."

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## BROOKLINE ASKS RIGHT TO SPEND MORE FOR MUSIC

Arthur B. Denny Asks Legislative Committee to Permit Town to Pay Out \$500 More

Arthur B. Denny, chairman of the music committee of the Brookline Educational Society, appeared before the committee on municipal finance today at the State House to urge that Brookline receive authority to appropriate \$1000 for hand concerts. He explained that at present the maximum that can be appropriated is \$500 and the cost of the concerts has been about \$1000, the balance being obtained by subscription. No opposition was offered to the bill and the hearing was closed.

Hearing was reopened on the bill to provide that tax assessors in cities and towns be appointed by state authority. Representative Albert Holway of Bourne favored the proposition, but said that since drafting the bill he had decided that it would be much more beneficial to towns than cities, and recommended a substitute bill extending state authority only to towns, and also striking out the section which provides that the Legislature shall appropriate a sufficient sum to cover the salaries of the assessors appointed by the state board.

Senator Boyer of Southbridge opposed the bill. Hearing on this bill was closed.

## CITY INFORMATION BUREAU PLANNED

NEW YORK—A municipal information service for the cities of New York state has been organized by the municipal bureau council of the state conference of mayors. This service is temporarily to supply city officials with copies of bills introduced in the Legislature while the conference is establishing a permanent state municipal bureau and to demonstrate what can be done for municipalities through a clearing house.

There are six schools and they are all well equipped. One of the railroads passing through Columbus was the first such line west of the Allegheny mountains.

The Matinee Musicals is a club of 130 members, comprising the city's best musicians, and its work in the several years of its existence is said to have been consistent with the highest standards. In addition to this organization Columbus has several literary clubs, whose influence in their respective fields has been good.

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## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### ON AND OFF

"How's the new cook getting on?" he asked. When he came to lunch that day: Said the wife, forlorn: "She is getting on flier things to go away."

### NO SEATS

"You speak of riding home with Elberly every evening during the rush hour. Has he an auto?" "No, but I have a standing invitation to ride with him on the street car."

Those men who are always saying that a woman cannot keep a secret, but must tell everything, will be interested to learn that in many cities of the country a bank is not now considered up to date unless it has a woman teller in it.

### REQUIRES BRAVERY

To be an opera singer, it requires a good deal of grit. Because, it's plain, that he or she has got to "face the music," see?

In the way of outdoor sports golf continues to become more and more the "hole" thing.

### WARNING

With the Sherman law's new whys and whiches, Which now its former self adjusts, We must not put our trust in riches, Nor yet our riches into trusts.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. R. M. Nolan, first cavalry, to signal corps April 2, vice Capt. H. Rubottom, assigned first cavalry.

Brig.-Gen. F. Funston, Omaha to Texas City, temporarily.

Maj. J. W. Peavey, fourteenth infantry, on detached list, and Maj. J. R. M. Taylor, infantry, removed from list.

Maj. J. W. McAndrews, to fourteenth infantry.

First Lieut. B. H. Hiett, Philippine scouts, resigned, and First Lieut. Sondern, M. R. C., resigned.

First Lieut. H. H. Fox, M. R. C., honorably discharged.

### Naval Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) R. B. Coffman, detached naval observatory to naval radio station, Radio, Va.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. T. Kays, detached naval station, Guam, to home, wait orders.

Ensign R. L. Martin, detached the Kansas, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Medical Examiner C. F. Stokes, detached chief bureau of medicine and surgery, to temporary duty connection that bureau.

Surgeon F. N. McCullough, to temporary duty as assistant bureau of medicine and surgery.

Surgeon T. W. Richards, detached bureau of medicine and surgery, to fleet surgeon, Atlantic reserve fleet.

Chaplain L. N. Taylor, detached the Colorado, to the West Virginia.

Chief Carpenter J. I. Haley, detached the Pensacola, to the Buffalo.

Chief Carpenter T. S. Twigg, detached the Buffalo, to home, wait orders.

### Movements of Vessels

The Patuxent and the Kansas are at Guantanamo.

The Jupiter is at Tiburon.

The Okeola has left Guacanayabo Bay for Juarez, Cuba.

The Brutus has left Hampton Roads for Key West.

The Cheyenne, the H-1 and the H-2 have left San Francisco for San Pedro.

The Culgoa has left Tampico for Hampton roads.

### Notes

Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker, U. S. N., will leave Washington soon for Cuba, where he will act as naval adviser for the Cuban government. This is the first time that a naval officer has been detailed for such duty with the Cuban government, although the development of the island's army has been under the advice of a United States army officer.

Indications are that the bureau of equipment of the navy department, which has existed on paper only for several years, is finally to be abolished by Congress. Secretary Daniels has endorsed this recommendation of George von L. Meyer, and it is said that the House naval committee is now in favor of this step.

The Adams, which had been loaned to the Pennsylvania nautical school for a term of years, has been returned to the custody of the navy department by the state of Pennsylvania.

Real estate and its effect on the community is to be studied by a special conference committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Real Estate Exchange and Auction Board, and the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. The committee will make recommendations. The chamber members are Charles C. Hoyt, George Hutchinson and Geoffrey B. Lehy.

MR. PLUMLEY TO BE ORATOR

PORTLAND, Me.—Frank Plumley, a congressman from Vermont, will be speaker at the Lincoln club dinner at the Lafayette Hotel Thursday evening. He is widely known as a lecturer on international law.

IMMIGRATION IS DISCUSSED

In Ford hall last evening Prof. Edward A. Steiner of Grinnell College, Ia., lectured on the immigration question. He declared he saw signs of race prejudice yielding the solvent of the international conscience.

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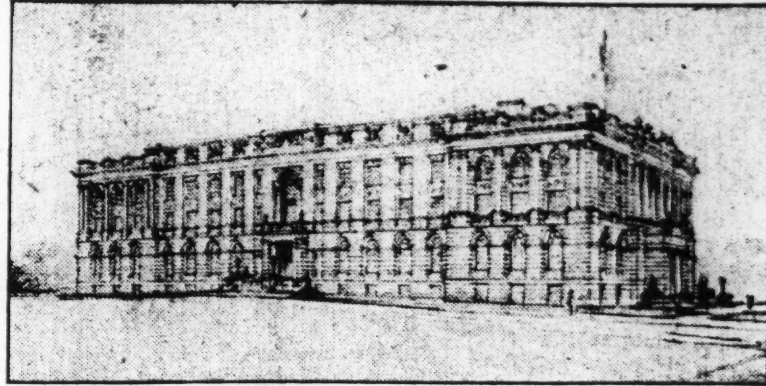
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## HARTFORD'S CITY HALL TO BE IN FINE ARCHITECTURAL GROUP



(Davis &amp; Brooks, architects)

Municipal building for Connecticut capital city as it will appear

HARTFORD, Conn.—When completed and furnished, the new municipal building now in process of erection here will represent a cost of \$1,000,000 and be one of the most complete office buildings of its kind in New England. It stands beside the Morgan Memorial building, dedicated in 1910 as the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan to his father's native place, which is constructed of marble and contains many of his rarest art treasures. These structures, together with the Colt Memorial and the Wadsworth Atheneum, will fill with public buildings of unusual beauty a large square in the center of the city.

Within the last few years Hartford has acquired a new state armory, of light granite and in size the fourth largest in the country; a new state library, whose long graceful lines of white stone face the state capitol, which has long been a central point of beauty and a landmark to all incoming and outgoing trains.

One of the advisers in charge of the selection of architects for the new municipal building was John M. Carrere and in his message to the competitors he said that Hartford had "a character of its own and the building in style should feel entirely at home in Hartford." He recommended that it be entirely of stone.

## SIMPLER SCHOOL COURSE POLICY NOW ANNOUNCED

Committee Issues Statement With Respect to Elementary Grades Based on Tests and Observation of Five Years

## STRENGTHENING IS AIM

Strengthening of the work of the public schools to make them more practical and effective will be the chief aim of the school officials during the coming year, according to George E. Brock, chairman of the school committee, in a statement made today. This is to be accomplished through the adoption of definite minimum standards for the pupils, individual training in essential subjects and a simpler and more definite course. The announcement, in part, follows:

Recently the committee has employed Professor Curtis to conduct arithmetical tests in the elementary schools of the city, and is now carrying on similar tests by its own teachers, in order to establish definite standards of accomplishment by the pupils in each of the various grades, and to ascertain what should and what should not reasonably be expected of children of different ages in the grades. These tests are for the further purpose of devising means to bring pupils up to standard requirements.

The committee believes, after five years of actual experience, and from the views expressed by educational authorities of high standing of many different cities, that the course of study pursued in the elementary schools of Boston is pedagogically sound, admirably arranged, and that it contains a large amount of useful and valuable material.

The committee purposes, as rapidly as possible, and with the present course of study as a foundation and basis, to establish minimum requirements in the various studies taught in the elementary schools for each particular grade; to eliminate any non-essentials that may have been included in the present course, and to fix attention more strongly than ever before upon improving the character and quality of the instruction in those subjects which are universally recognized as of fundamental importance in any school system.

The principal advantages which the committee hopes and purposes to accomplish by this plan are briefly these:

For the pupils: The adoption of definite minimum standards and the placing of great emphasis upon individual training in the essential subjects.

For the teachers: The advantage of a prescribed course which will be briefer, simpler, and more definite than the one they are now following, and which will be a condensation of the course with which they are already familiar, and from which they will still be able to draw additional material as needed.

## MR. WHIPPLE DEFENDS BAR REFORM PLANS

Says Prof. Taft and Others Who Have Criticized Him Are Not Fully Informed as to His Views on Law Procedure

## ADDRESSES LAWYERS

Gov. David I. Walsh gave the three requirements of a judge as gentlemanly conduct, human sympathy and a desire to understand that every person should have decent treatment, and Sherman L. Whipple defended his proposed reforms in legal procedure before the Essex County Bar Association Saturday night in Youngs hotel. The latter intimated that Mr. Taft and others who made charges against him did so without having read a complete report of what he said.

Other speakers were Former Justice James Madison Morton of the supreme judicial court, John E. Hannigan, former president of the Boston University School Association, who criticized Mr. Whipple's speech, Judge Joseph F. Quinn of the superior court and Robert Clapp, president of the Middlesex Bar Association. The guests included Judge Bell of the superior court and Justice De Courcy of the supreme judicial court. William H. Niles, president of the association, presided.

In defending his recent speech Mr. Whipple said that the charges that he spoke slightly and disrespectfully of the judiciary, maligned his profession and attacked the administration of justice in Massachusetts, were without foundation.

"I said that if we are to escape judicial recall—or something worse—the public must be made to know that the fact of the present inefficiency of our administration of justice is not due to the inefficiency or corruption of judges or intentional dishonesty of lawyers, but rather results from our wretched system of judicial procedure."

## BURNED WORKS SEEK QUARTERS

Agents of the W. A. Wood Company, paint, oil and varnish works, at 371-373 Atlantic avenue, are seeking temporary quarters since fire this morning destroyed the structure and stock causing damage of about \$50,000.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

### HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN—All are agreed that young women should be trained in producing articles of diet, dress and home decoration; but we have not been quite so quick to see the importance of training in spending. Our women do the greater part of the household buying, and they have to do it without any training. Perhaps this is the most difficult matter that has to be adjusted in beginning married life. One of our greatest needs is the formation of a family financial consciousness. Girls should be trained to make up a just and well-balanced family budget. This training should reconcile their views and wishes with the condition of the home resources. The result of this training is ability to recognize and choose the necessities before the luxuries, and to stay within the allowance. The girls dress more simply and suitably, and the glaring defects in costume too frequently seen in our country are not often seen abroad. The same principle determines the table supplies and the home decorations. Another result of this training in economical expenditure is its tendency to foster a spirit of true democracy. The daughter of the richest and most aristocratic people takes her place beside the daughter of the poor, wearing the same cap and apron and producing the same articles of dress and diet. She may be called later to preside over a more pretentious home, but the use of similar home equipment and material is still an equalizing factor. Again this training in values gives the young woman a highly-developed ethical sense. She learns to obey as a step in learning to command, and she yields obedience with the same show of respect that she will require in others. In these things she learns to distinguish between the essentials and incidentals, and to discern the degree of respect with which her commands are obeyed.

### Teaching Women to Spend

### Coastwise Tolls on Canal

RENO GAZETTE—President Wilson's policy in relation to Panama tolls on coastwise craft will not be cordially received. There is a belief in the United States that this nation has some rights of its own with relation to the canal, concerning which there is neither legal nor moral obligation to confer with or consult any other power. This nation financed this project and cut the western hemisphere for the vessels of all nations. Its coastwise vessels travel only between American ports and are not engaged in international trade. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, whose terms are referred to in support of the President's policy, dealt not with the subject of the Panama canal constructed through our own territory, but with the old Nicaragua canal through the territory of an independent and neutral country. The present canal was neither built nor financed by this country as a revenue prospect. It was a patriotic enterprise rather than a business proposition. No one seems to care particularly whether the United States postal service is self-sustaining or not, so it renders good service. There was opposition to the fortification of this canal. But it has been fortified. It always will be fortified. The objections on the part of other governments to its fortification have been disregarded and in its coastwise trade the average man will say that the United States has a right to fix its own tolls without regard to the tolls charged on commerce between the ports of other countries. We built the canal. We built it through our own territory. It means a new route for the commerce of other nations, and if they care to use it they will be privileged to do so; otherwise there will remain all routes of travel enjoyed before this government provided at its own expense the new way.

## GUARD AGAINST IMITATIONS

The genuine Baker's Cocoa and Baker's Chocolate



have this trade-mark on every package.

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD. ESTABLISHED 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

Washington street, looking north from Third street



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## STOVE RACK PUT TO VARIOUS USES

Last summer, during the fruit preserving season, I wanted something open to put under the granite kettle, writes a contributor to the Chicago Inter Ocean. It occurred to me that the stove rack in the oven would answer this purpose. I tried it. What a blessing it has proved in more ways than one. If anything is to be boiled slowly, put the rack under the kettle. It does not keep anything from boiling, but it does prevent scorching. It is excellent when boiling cereals, especially mush. Pushed to the back of the stove, it answered for a hot-plate, and it admits just the proper amount of heat to the boiling pan of taffy. Milk can be boiled in a pan without using the double boiler, and cold flour can be placed in a dishpan, stirred and warmed on very cold days to give it the proper warmth.

In fact, many uses are found for the rack when it is placed on top of the stove and the very latest idea was the quick toasting iron it made for several slices of bread. It is discovered further that the rack, placed on the oven bottom, is excellent for holding the fruit cake while it bakes, and with its use no burned fruit is found on the cake bottom, and in the same position it makes a potato roaster.

## COATS AND SKIRTS IN GREAT VARIETY TODAY IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor.)  
LONDON—Just now at the turn of the year there is a lull in fashion's development. Another few weeks will bring brighter days and their fresh requirements, and the Easter exodus to the south of France or the Italian Riviera gives the signal for the great London shops to set forth their new ideas for gowns and hats alike.

We are all still wearing our winter garments, and a lunch at a restaurant, or even the ordinary daily round, proves conclusively that nothing has ever captured the feminine imagination so completely as that admirable material known as broadtail cloth. Every friend and acquaintance wears a long loose coat of smooth silky surface, with a collar of skunk, fox or raccoon; she carries a mammoth muff and wears a diminutive hat of black or colored velvet, and the result is a very charming ensemble.

The broadtail cloth coat has survived in spite of a good deal of opposition. Its first appearance was heralded by cries of "imitation fur," and many people looked askance at it in consequence, but the courage of a few well-dressed women who sallied forth in picturesque garments of the foremost quality turned the tide in its favor, and now it is even in danger of an overwhelming popularity. For coats and skirts, suede cloth has been the great success. Old rose and soft tan shades prove excellent backgrounds for black and dark brown furs, and many very beautiful tete de negre corded silk suits are to be seen, some of the coats being cut low to show a waistcoat of brocade or Terry velvet, while others cut high to the neck, are carried over to the left side after the manner of the Russian blouse and are girdled with wide belts below the waist.

Others have the sash in the orthodox position, and trimmings of fur are as popular as ever. The skirts are sometimes set in tiers, others are drawn closely toward the front, where they are held in a series of plaits, while a very pretty design of the period has a closely fitted yoke to the knees, with the lower portion of the skirt arranged in an inverted plait in the immediate center of the front.

But coats and skirts are seen in great variety, and it has never been easier to follow individual taste and inclination in the matter of clothes than it is now. There is a sense of fitness of things that is the outcome of a greater activity of life, and it is recognized that appropriateness is the very essence of good dressing. What may be entirely suitable to the possessor of a motor car will soon have a dejected and faded appearance if its wearer travels in tubes and taxis and the humble though expeditious omnibus. Whipcord is a material that has justified its place in the first rank of fashion; the stouter cords are most effective—indeed, ribbed materials of all kinds are still in the greatest favor.

The really busy woman must have clothes of an enduring quality, but utility need never stifle the decorative side. She still adheres loyally to serge and tweed, knowing that such faithful friends cannot be improved upon. Here is an idea for a spring suit made of dark blue coating serge. The coat has plain pictureque revers and a small collar at the neck of oriental embroidery. The blouse of the coat is attached by cording and a large horn button fastens it at the waist. The skirt wraps over to the left side, just a few folds giving the close clinging touch that makes for gracefulness. Blue serge is never out of fashion with the Anglo-Saxon. It comes back in springtime with the greatest persistence, and we shall have it with us quite soon, enlivened by little waistcoats and collars of "futurist" silk, orange color, deep red flecked with black and dark blue powdered with orange. For a young girl a white satin collar and turnback cuffs are pretty additions to the spring suit, but they are useless for everyday wear.

Fashion, having buttoned us all up in marvelously tight coats, is now equally intent upon impressing us with a new set of ideas. There is a definite "spring" in the new models. They stand away

## TUNICS CHARMING IN DESIGN

One model of moire taffeta with flounces of chiffon

Among all the models which are shown in the styles for spring there are few which exceed tunics in charm of design and in popular favor. Whatever modification of the original "minaret" is brought out, it is sure to find favor and many followers.

One of the latest of the modified styles is the tablier-tunic, which is most satisfactory when made of very soft material. It imitates three flounces put one over the other and edged with small plaits. An effective model is made with the skirt of a soft, clinging taffeta and a taffeta bolero. The tablier-tunic and the bolero are of the same shade as the skirt, but are made of mouseline de soie, says the New York Times.

This style of tunic is a combination of two of the popular ideas of the fashion-tunics and tiered effects. Skirts made with three tiers are among the favored styles and this mode has many modifications. One model recently on exhibition was made of moire taffeta, with flounces of chiffon.

There were four of these, two inches apart; each was finished with a heading and the top one was four inches from the waistline. The blouse was of the taffeta with undersleeves of chiffon. A taffeta

girdle with a large bow in the back finished this dainty costume. With the vogue for skirts of scant proportions the flounces, however numerous they may be, are made with very little fulness, and these are usually of the softest material, so the general appearance is not greatly increased, except about the hips. Shopkeepers, however, rejoice that women must purchase a slight increase in material over that of a year ago. The difference is so little at present that it does not greatly increase the price of a gown, but "it shows which way the wind blows" and they reason that if there is a corresponding increase each season it will not be very long before their sales for each dress will equal those of a few years ago.

## SLEEVELESS WRAP

A rather charming innovation in the realm of opera cloaks is the sleeveless wrap. This is fashioned very much on the lines of the old style cape, but with ample fulness and a draped effect about the shoulders. One particularly lovely example was seen at the play the other evening made of sapphire blue velvet with a deep collar of sable, the velvet being merely draped around the shoulders and fastened across in front with a magnificent jeweled clasp; below the velvet came gauged flounces of dull-copper lace mounted on copper colored nylon; then another wide band of the velvet and a final edging of lace, the whole effect being most gorgeous.

## LATEST MODELS MORE DRESSY

They take the place of tailor gowns

Gone are the severe tailcoats of other days, and in their places are dressy models which savor more of the dressmaker's art than the tailor's. It is by means of the cut of the skirt, the flare of the jacket, the material and the color that the dressy effect is obtained, rather than by elaborate trimmings, for, with the exception of fancy cuffs and collar, very little trimming is used.

Of course, the trig, well cut, strictly tailored suit will be worn, especially on this side of the Atlantic, for the American woman is very partial to this type of costume. It is generally becoming to the average American figure. But it will not be worn as extensively as in the past, when it did duty from early morning until the lights were lit. Even as a utility suit it will have a serious rival in the dressier type of costume, says a New York Tribune writer.

The wool cloths are made so very soft and supple these days that they can be draped and ruffled and bunched up as easily as the silken fabrics. The vogue for dressy tailored creations, however, has brought about a demand for silk materials for the so-called tailored costumes. Taffeta, moire, the dull faced satins, faille, crepe de chine, crepe meteor and silks of this ilk are being used for the three-piece costumes and the skirt and jacket suits.

Though extremely soft, the new weaves of taffeta promise to give better service than the stiffer varieties, whose rustle was sweet music in the ears of the "fashionably" ambitious in bygone years. Some of the better weaves of these new taffetas do not look like taffeta at all, but resemble a lustrous satin with a tiny, cordlike line. Others are very light in weight, and though known under the generic title of "chiffon taffeta," they are much softer and finer than the weaves formerly recognized under this name.

When to the dressy effect of the silk material is added the "dress-up" touch of color, the costume bids fair to deserve the title of semi-tailored, regardless of its cut. Undoubtedly the all-black and all-white costumes will be the most

popular, the former because they are always good looking and enjoy the paradoxical position of being dressy and yet plain, and the latter because they are the development of a fast dressed winter among the smartly dressed women. The new greens are sure to be well liked, and if an all-green suit is considered too striking it may be combined with gray. The brighter shades of blue are ousting the oldtime favorite, navy blue, and the dressy silk costumes are being developed in nattier, eco and sapphire.

There are very few tailored lines in the skirt of the so-called tailored costumes of the spring. Straight effects are no longer desirable; the more one can break up the lines the better. There are various methods of accomplishing this. Perhaps the simplest is the tiered skirt of two, three and even four flounces.

Naturally with skirts of extreme fullness over the hips, a short coat is a necessity, or a long coat, with as much flare as the skirt. Both of these styles are "chic." For warm weather the short jacket will undoubtedly be more comfortable. It is cut on the lines of the Eton and the bolero and often shows a decided flare. Some of the newer models accentuate this flare by the addition of a godet flounce. In front these coats reach just to the waist line or just over the high girdle, but in the back they extend to an average length of 26 inches. It matters little whether they hang straight or in cutaway lines, provided that they are loose and baggy.

Tassels are attached at well selected points, perhaps to weight the hood-like collar or to catch up the draperies of the skirt, but even they are used sparingly. The only trimmings of a decorative value are the collar and cuffs. The novelty cottons in all manner of bright colorings and curious patterns, the pretty embroidered batistes, moire, faille and lace appearing in these collars and cuffs. The latest collars in the plain organdie or book muslin, which flare very much at the side, are calling forth much admiration, for if the collar does not roll, as the Japanese type does, it must flare.

Tiers, peg-tops, tunics and flounces, however shallow they may be, all call for extra material and are among the best of the styles shown for spring skirts.

**TRIED RECIPES**  
**FRICADELLES**  
For each cupful of finely chopped roast beef allow one rather thick slice of bread freed from crust, one half of a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste, a pinch of powdered thyme, a few drops of onion juice and two well-beaten eggs for three cupfuls of meat. Over the bread pour just sufficient hot milk to moisten it, mash and mix with the meat and other ingredients. Form with the hands into small cakes and fry lightly in a pan in a little hot butter. Serve with any good brown sauce.

**STUFFED APPLES**  
Wash and wipe the required number of apples, core them, making the cavity quite large, then stuff them with raisins or dates and chopped nuts, allowing a tablespoonful of sugar for each apple. If desired a few grains of cinnamon or nutmeg may be used. Place in a baking pan and pour a little boiling water over them and place in the oven and bake several times while they are cooking. Serve with whipped cream.

**STUFFED EGG SALAD**  
Cook six eggs in boiling water for half an hour, chill and shell them. Cut in halves lengthwise and remove the yolks and mash to a smooth paste with two tablespoonfuls of mayonnaise; add three tablespoonfuls of potted or deviled ham, one half tablespoonful of lemon juice, one eighth of a tablespoonful of made mustard and a dash of cayenne. Refill the whites, heaping them with the mixture. Arrange on lettuce leaves and serve with an extra dish of mayonnaise.

**LITTLE BREAD PUDDINGS**  
Butter a number of custard cups and garnish the bottom of each with raisins or candied cherries, then fill the cups with finely crumbled stale bread. Scald one pint of milk and dissolve in it one half of a cupful of sugar. Let stand off the fire for 10 minutes then add one half tablespoonful of vanilla and four well-beaten eggs. Baste the bread with this until the cups are full, stand in a pan partly filled with warm water and place in a moderate oven until the puddings are firm in the center. Serve with a liquid sauce.—Toledo Blade.

**TAPELINE AS A POSTAGE GUIDE**  
Doing business with various mail-order houses, and not wishing to invest 75 cents in an official map or go to the postoffice every time for rates, I use a common, dressmaker's tape measure marked in ¼ inches, writes a contributor to Good House-keeping. As the first parcel post zone is 50 miles, I let ¼ inch equal this distance in laying it on the map; 150-mile zone equals ¾ inch, and so on. This is for a map scaled 400 miles to the inch, but any distance on the tape can represent the first 50-mile zone, depending on any map scale used.

**POTATOES TESTED IN VERMONT**  
*Varieties which gave big yields*  
Vermont has been the testing ground for more varieties of potatoes than any other section of the United States. In 1912 between 1100 and 1200 varieties were included in the experimental plantings on my place, writes J. R. Lawrence in the Country Gentleman. Though to the average farmer there are perhaps only two or three kinds of potatoes, I have discovered over 1000 varieties of Irish potatoes alone, and have tested 825 named varieties, and as many as 5000 seedlings grown from selected seed bolls. I have collected tubers from all parts of the world, including Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, Chile, Peru, Venezuela and Africa.

The ground used for testing was undoubtedly at one time an old river bed and was largely loam mixed with sand and river gravel. Very little in the way of fertilizing had been done to the land for several years. It was plowed from nine to 10 inches deep and harrowed with a disk harrow. Furrows were made three feet apart and six inches deep, and 500 pounds to the acre of 4-8-10 fertilizer with a bone base, were mixed in the bottom. Previous to the furrowing half a ton to the acre of the same fertilizer had been sown broadcast and worked in during the harrowing. Later, when plants were six inches high, 500 pounds per acre of a fertilizer of the same analysis were worked in alongside the plants by a cultivator. This latter fertilizer was a top-dressing brand, with phosphate base, in which the nitrogen, largely in the form of nitrate of soda, was to be quickly available in order to give the plants rapid growth soon after the application. The first fertilizer was a sort in which the nitrogen was slowly and continuously available.

## TAPELINE AS A POSTAGE GUIDE

The seeds all germinated well, came up fairly even for so many varieties, and growth was strong and sturdy from start to finish. The seed had been dropped, of course, by hand, the varieties were separated by the dropping of two hills of a black or purple variety between each two sorts. Record was kept of the number of hills of each kind, and the number of kinds in a row, so that no tags or labels to interfere with cultivation were needed. The vines were given the best of care as to cultivation and spraying. A horse hoe was used and a spray for blight, with one extra spraying of the vines with arsenate of lead when the bugs were unusually troublesome. In all there were five sprayings. Spraying was begun when the vines were six inches high, the aim being to keep new growth well covered at all times with spraying material. The

## POTATOES TESTED IN VERMONT

Varieties which gave big yields

vines were green and growing vigorously when frost destroyed them, while all around that section other vines were ruined by blight and the potatoes were pretty well rotted.

It pays to use chemical fertilizers and it pays to spray potatoes. Another year the writer would follow a slightly different method in applying fertilizer: half a ton of a good 4-8-10 fertilizer would be sown broadcast before harrowing and half a ton of the same sort would be used well mixed in the bottoms of the furrows. Then, when the plants were six inches high, an application of 200 pounds of nitrate of soda would be worked in alongside the rows by cultivation.

Some of the old stand-bys made a splendid showing. Carman No. 3, Sir Walter Raleigh, Ionia and Green Mountain being among the first 10 in yield and all running close to or over 400 bushels to the acre. Potatoes of Green Mountain type were best as to quality, though soil and fertilizer have much to do with quality. Big Four, Bethel and Glidden were enormous yielders. Early Rose and Beauty Hebron, both as to yield and quality, proved excellent. The Chilee seedlings sent for trial by the United States department of agriculture, bureau of plant industry, were interesting, but only profitable to plant breeders. One of these sorts had vines which nothing seemed to destroy, for it thrived, unsprayed, under persecution of bugs and appeared not in the least blight affected. It has shown this same hardihood for a number of seasons, and, as potatoes go, is fairly prolific as to carrying of pollen and bearing of seed bolls or berries.

A variety called Negro, from the Congo, was also interesting, being a black purple in color of skin, with purple flesh marked with white rings. When broken, water would drip from it, and if the broken surface was rubbed on white paper it left a purple stain which was indelible. The potato has been considered a rather uncertain crop, but the writer has always had a good yield every season and has never had more than a bushel of rotten tubers in one season. His conclusion is that it is only uncertain when it is carelessly planned and neglected in cultivation and spraying. In 1912 not more than a dozen varieties ran less than 200 bushels to the acre when dry, and most ran between 300 and 400, with 10 or more running above the larger yield.

## SHE INDORSES CANNED FOODS

Mrs. Herrick tells of cleanliness in their preparation

Canned goods were formerly condemned by Christine Terhune Herrick. She now approves of them. In an article in the Pictorial Review she says:

I shall avoid statistics. I shall not give recitals of how many thousands of acres are covered with pea vines, and how many hundreds of thousands of cans are put up in the course of the season. Far more interesting and impressive to me are the concrete facts which deal with the methods of canning. In the first place, hands do not come into direct contact with the pea through all its progress from the vine to the table. The seed peas are even sown by steam drills. When the pods are filled and ripe the vines are cut down as one would mow grass, heaped upon wagons and taken to the factory. There they are put into a machine which separates the pods and shells the peas. Another machine sorts these into different sizes, since the small and the large must not be mixed in the same can. The only time when direct human touch is approximated is when the withered or broken pods are picked from the moving iron sheet on which they make their journey from the pods to the cans.

These cans are nickel-lined. The peas go into them from a sort of hopper, the cans are filled and sealed by the machine and are then submitted to the heat, which cooks. When they are cool they are labeled and boxed. The whole process is so expeditious that peas which were growing in the field in the morning are canned and ready for shipment in the afternoon. Some manufacturers claim that only four hours elapse between the two points of time.

Consider what this means, you who know how delicate and evanescent is the flavor of newly picked peas. Probably there is no other vegetable which suffers so much from staleness or from transportation. By the rapidity with which peas are canned for commerce

## GRACEFUL AND COMFORTABLE

Desirable model for a bathrobe

Such a robe as this one means genuine comfort. It is easy to slip on and off and wraps around the figure cosily and, withal, it is becoming, for the lines are graceful and pretty material can be used.

Soft, wooly flannel seems especially desirable now, but the model is just as good for crepes, cashmeres and lighter weight fabrics.

The collar can be used or the neck finished with banding only.

Among new materials is a wonderfully beautiful cotton pongee that washes perfectly. It makes attractive robes of this kind and can be trimmed with washable

silk or any similar material. The cotton flannels are many of them beautiful in color and design and there are those especially designed for bath robes that are warm and comfortable at the same time that they are light in weight.

The garment is extremely simple so



that the making is a small matter. There are only shoulder and under-arm seams and the sleeves are just full enough to mean real comfort.

For the medium size, the robe will require 6½ yards of material 27, 5¼ yards 36, 5½ yards 44 inches wide, with one yard 27 inches wide for the bands.

The pattern of the bath robe (8114) is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 bust measure. It can be bought at any May Mantion agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## PRETTY CONCEITS IN PILLOW SLIPS

The art needlework shop showed such a pretty array of pillows the other day, and it did seem that all of them were either tan or in one or another of the various shades of brown. Particularly beautiful, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, was a tan linen with a dragonfly in cutwork in each of the four corners. The center was plain. Showing under each dragonfly was a background of tan silk of the same shade as the linen. The edge of the pillow was without ornament of any kind. Yet another tan linen pillow was worked in a leaf-brown conventional design, outlined in a darker shade of brown.

A burlap oblong pillow in very dark brown was embroidered in brilliant red poinsettias. A green silk bengaline pillow that deserved a more prominent point of vantage was embroidered in heavy sprays of goldenrod formed by large French knots.

## ROSELLE SAUCE

The news that a canning factory in the Philippines has begun to manufacture roselle sauce is of interest as marking the initial commercial stake of an industry possessing great possibilities. Roselle was introduced a few years ago into the far southern United States from the West Indies, and has just begun to be cultivated in the Philippines, says the Scientific American. Until recently the only edible part of the plant was supposed to be the fleshy calyxes, from which can be made a sauce exactly resembling cranberry sauce in appearance and flavor, as well as syrup and jelly. Lately it has been found that the leaves and young stems of the plant also yield palatable products.

## CHEESE TOAST

Mix one cupful of grated cheese, one eighth tablespoonful each of salt and dry mustard, a dash of cayenne, and one tablespoonful of butter. Heat all in a small saucepan and stir to a smooth paste. Cut bread in thin slices, toast it lightly, butter and spread with the cheese paste. Set in the oven on top grate, to brown the cheese, and serve hot.—Montreal Star.

## TO CLEAN OVEN

When my oven becomes greasy, writes a contributor to the Philadelphia North American, I find that a very satisfactory way to remove all the dirt and grease is to put a thick layer of powdered lime on each shelf and let the oven get thoroughly hot. Then when it is cold, sweep it out well.



## A 20th Century Flour

must, in its own field, be what the telephone, the automobile, the phonograph, are in theirs—the latest advance in modern progressive thought.

## Pillsbury's Best

is such a flour. Milled from wheat whose food qualities have been determined not by eye but by scientific analysis; ground by the most modern of machine grinders, finally subjected to the most rigorous laboratory test, this flour at every stage is made by the methods of modern science.

Buy it at your grocer's.

Large seeded raisins stuffed with almond kernels will make a novel and enjoyable finish to an otherwise plain dinner.



## CLINTON, IA., PROSPERITY WON BACK

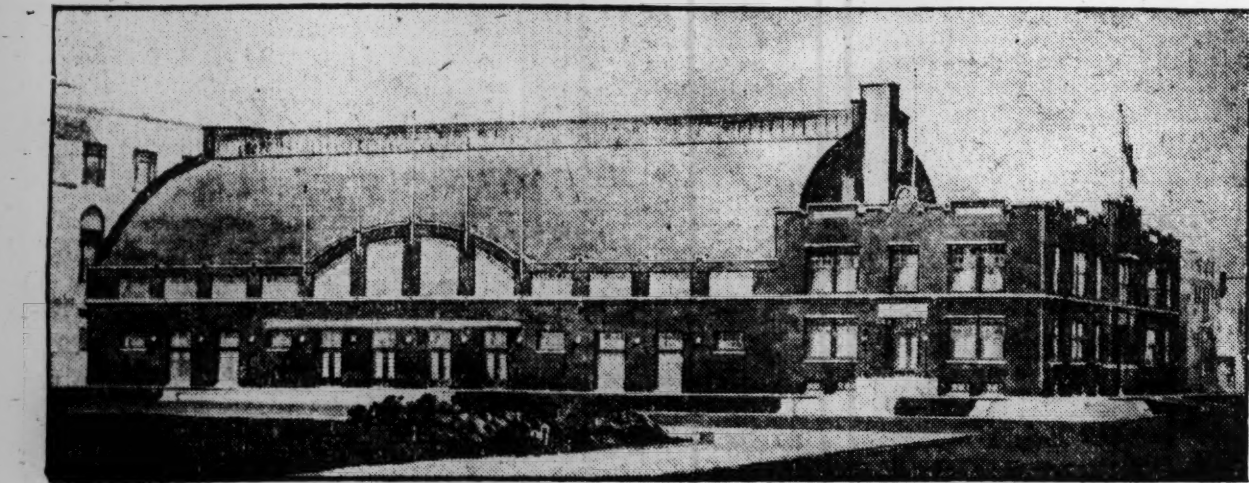
Commercial Club Has Caused  
Investment of Millions in New  
Buildings in Two Years —  
Coliseum Now Being Erected

## BETTERMENT SECURED

CLINTON, Ia.—Within the last two years, since the Commercial Club was organized and the forces for the betterment of the city united, more than \$2,000,000 has been invested in new buildings here. Streets in poor condition have been repaved and new ones properly constructed, boulevards opened and graded, a park system built up and the general appearance of Clinton altered to that of a progressive municipality. Valuable concessions have been obtained from the street car company and the gas and electric lighting company, and \$100,000 obtained for purchase of a site for and erection of a coliseum building, now in process of construction. A number of small facto-

ries have been secured for the city, as well as the new machine shops of the Northwestern railroad costing nearly \$1,000,000 and which were opened in December. A comprehensive plan for agricultural betterment has been inaugurated, and numerous lesser undertakings successfully carried out.

The reorganized club at the start interested itself through its board of directors and membership in encouraging the city to make itself attractive first to the people who already resided here and then to those who might be induced to come to Clinton. It was decided to make the necessary preparations before attempting to secure new industrial plants. So the Commercial Club had a get-together dinner with the city officials, and at this meeting each one present declared himself for harmonious work of the two organizations for municipal improvement. The friendly feeling between them has been the forerunner of many accomplishments.



(Copyright, 1914, by John Morrell &amp; Son, architects)

Coliseum building, which is to provide a civic meeting place

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## Start of Undertaking

There had been a Commercial Club in Clinton since at least 40 years ago, and the organization served its purpose more

or less effectively through the years, having times of prosperity and others of depression, but never until the last two years has it been on so substantial a basis. With the reorganization a guarantee fund of \$15,000 was pledged for the support of the club, to be drawn upon to make up any deficiency that might occur in connection with the work. The club now has 500 members in the city of Clinton and 110 members who are farmers living in Clinton county, all of whom pay \$10 annual dues. There are also 442 associate members among the farmers, and they contribute to the support of the local township organization.

Clinton once was a big lumber cutting town, but when the lumber rights of the 14 sawmills here were exhausted and a large number of men thus deprived of work, values depreciated and the place went backward. Finally, however, the leading men rallied their forces and made a determined and successful effort to revive Clinton's prosperity. Other institutions now have supplanted the mills.

It was the Commercial Club that fathomed the movement for street paving and induced the city council to adopt the state law whereby property owners should pay for the street intersections.

thus relieving the city of the expense. Through its efforts the street car company rebuilt its lines and made about seven miles of extensions, giving the service to at least 5000 additional people, improving its equipment, as well.

## Coliseum Building

In order to provide the people with a common meeting place in which to discuss civic problems and hold social events, the club brought about the formation of the Clinton Coliseum Company and obtained subscriptions for the amount necessary to construct the Coliseum building. The site purchased overlooks the River front park and the Mississippi river. The main floor is to be 100x150 feet, on a level with the sidewalk, with entrance and exit from three sides. It will be of concrete. This floor, with the gallery, will seat about 3100 people. Use of the building will be free of cost for many gatherings. Battery A will have one half of the lower floor and basement and of the second story. The basement will be used for storage purposes, a shooting range and other features. The Commercial Club will have a

meeting room, kitchen, work room and offices on the ground floor. The building is to be completed by June 1.

A system of boulevard lights has been installed in Clinton. The posts are of cast-iron, simple in pattern, and carry five opalescent globes. Property owners paid for the installation of these lights and the tenants defray the expense of their maintenance. The same means has been adopted to meet the expense of a sprinkling and flushing car which goes over the streets where the car lines run, the car complete with its electrical equipment costing \$3500. This car may also be used for fighting fire, as it has internal pressure and hose attachment.

## Agricultural Betterment

In inaugurating its plan for agricultural betterment, which has been endorsed and copied by the United States department of agriculture, the agricultural committee of the club employed an expert under a three-year contract. Twenty-five hundred printed plans of the work already have been distributed. The farmers have taken an active part in making the project a success.

The fact that the Lincoln memorial

highway is to pass through Clinton and the north tier of states is due largely to the activity of the Commercial Club, especially W. F. Coan, who personally assisted in arranging this transcontinental route from ocean to ocean. The club now is cooperating with the park board in its efforts to secure the entire river front for park purposes. It was instrumental in securing the passage of a law in Iowa permitting cities located on navigable streams to issue long term bonds independent of their regular city indebtedness for the purpose of constructing river front terminals. Clinton now has under consideration the issuing of bonds for terminal facilities and will join with other cities to promote the construction of barges and high power boats to bring back to the river the freight traffic once enjoyed.

The next two years will be devoted by the club largely to industrial improvement. It is announced, always with the idea of caring for home institutions first. For this purpose the city has established factory sites on level tracts of ground accessible to street car lines, city water, gas and power and railroad facilities.

## LYNCHBURG PLAYGROUND AN ISLAND

Tract of Thirty Acres in James River, Gift of Business Concern With Which Public Co-operates, is a City Attraction

## SITE IS PICTURESQUE

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Several peculiar features distinguish this city, the most remarkable of which is considered its recently established Y. M. C. A. playground. Rivermont, one of the most beautiful and rapidly growing suburbs, is separated from the city proper by a deep ravine, the two sections being connected by a viaduct 600 feet long and 70 feet high. This brings one to the playground. It occupies an island in the James river containing 30 acres and which lies at the foot of one of Rivermont's highest bluffs. It is reached by a path winding down

the hillside to an iron bridge which spans one fork of the James.

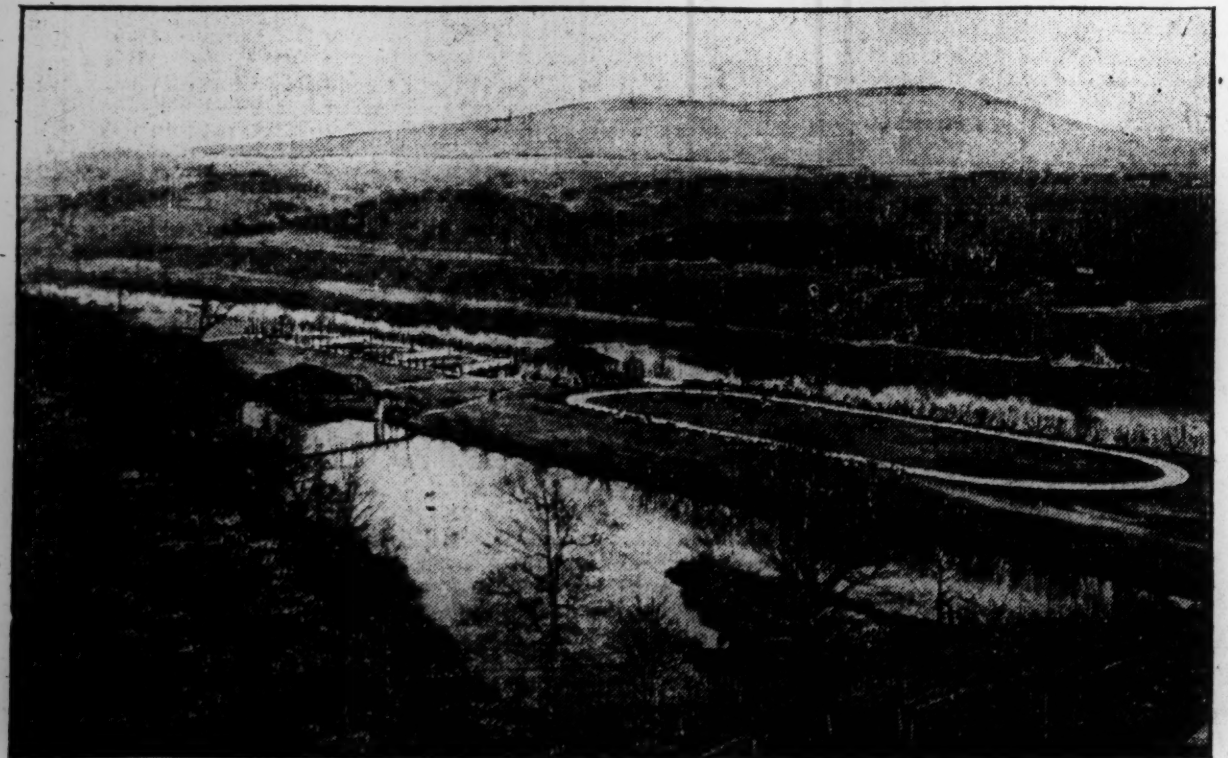
One of the city's largest and most progressive business firms three years ago purchased this island and presented it to the Y. M. C. A. as a public playground. It was given, however, with the proviso that the Y. M. C. A. raise sufficient funds to maintain the playground and equip it as a place for Olympic games, swimming, boating and general outdoor sports. The interest of the city became awakened and within a short time a sufficient amount was obtained to fulfill the requirements of the donors, and the work was begun. Altogether this park represents an investment of \$30,000.

On June 8, 1912, the playground was formally opened, dedicated and presented to the association. This ideal ground for sports has now been enjoyed by hundreds of young men and women for two seasons. It has a handsome clubhouse with wide, cool porches, equipped with shower baths, lockers, dressing rooms and other modern conveniences, a boat-house accommodating about 60 boats and canoes, a quarter-mile cinder track,

two baseball diamonds, 10 tennis courts, a swimming pool for the use of swimming classes and, on the south side of the island, where the water is particularly deep, a huge float and facilities for high diving.

Altogether this island, in its peculiar setting with the city high above it, the long stretch of river with the Blue Ridge mountains as a background, has been adjudged one of the most unusual playgrounds in the United States.

The city's site is on a succession of upward slopes. For example, the street parallel to the James river is level, then a rise begins, and so abrupt is the grade between the third and fourth squares south of the river that the foundations of the houses on one street are above the tops of the tallest buildings on the street below. The highest point of the city is fully 100 feet above the level of the river. Many of the intersecting or cross streets at certain points are so steep as to be unavailable to traffic, save for pedestrians. The ravines between the curving hills are deep and divide the city into sections so that Lynchburg, like Rome, is built on seven hills.



Y. M. C. A. island playground, set in stream amid the hills

## PHILLIS WHEATLEY, SOLD AS SLAVE, WROTE VERSE IN YOUTH

Kindly Treated in Boston Family, She Was Mainly Self-Educated and Developed Character Crystal Clear, While She Was Honored Abroad as Author

Kidnapped from free African barbarism when 6 or 7 years old and sold as a slave in America; through her own efforts an educated woman of strong and lovely character, and, in a barren time of literature producing a quantity of sincere, thoughtful and smoothly flowing verse—truly this, the story of Phillis Wheatley, is a scripture of the human race profitable for instruction, especially when it is remembered that the whole tale covers little more than three decades of years. Its pathos and its triumph lie close beside one another. We know enough of the slave trade and of slave ships to guess something of the experiences she encountered on her voyage, this little child with no language but a cry; and from the ship she went to the slave block in Boston, standing there clad only in a piece of carpet wrapped about her. Among those who attended the auction was Mrs. John Wheatley of King street (now State), who was looking for a young slave whom she could train as a sort of personal maid and companion. The little girl attracted her and without much reflection was bought and carried home in her chaise.

If there was any benevolence in the action, its reward was immediate in the sweetness of disposition manifested by the child coupled with a mental activity that did not wait for words to express itself, but found vent in pictures drawn with bits of charcoal on every available surface. Had the family realized how much these rude pictures might mean as passwords into a folk-lore history, the pictures would not have been effaced as a child's misdeeds and forgotten. But it would scarcely occur to a New Englander of those days that anything pertaining to African life could be of interest save as a cause of thanksgiving for deliverance, and the child herself seems to have remembered little of her African home and the events lying between it and her home in America. A few vivid memories she retained, one being of the daily rite in which her mother poured out a libation of water before the rising sun. She also remembered being snatched forcibly from her father and carried away by men of strange appearance.

Harder Times Met

In this fineness and spirituality John Peters had no part. No need to follow in detail that sadder part of her story that dates from her marriage. They lived in several places, passing through various degrees of poverty with the change always to a lower level. Phillis, brought up in comfort, and taught only the daintier household tasks, worked in a rough boarding house to get bread for the three little ones that came and went. When friends sent the family a load of wood, the husband and father was too proud to chop it and carry it in that the mother and children might be warm. Her last residence in Boston was in Bowdoin square, where she passed away probably in 1784. Shortly after the husband went south, carrying with him certain papers belonging to Phillis which would probably have thrown much light upon her history, but which have never been recovered.

## Her Earliest Poem

From the beginning of her American career, however, she appears to have adopted the New England viewpoint. Thus she writes in what may be her earliest poem:

"'Twas mercy brought me from my Pagan land,  
Taught my benighted soul to understand  
That there's a God."

Again, in a poem addressed to the Earl of Dartmouth, then secretary of state for the American colonies, she writes:

"Should you, my lord, while you peruse  
My song,  
Wonder from whence my love of freedom sprung,  
Whence flow these wishes for the common good,

By feeling hearts alone best understood,  
I, young in life, by seeming cruel fate  
Was snatched from Africa's fancy'd happy seat:

Steel'd was that soul and by no mercy moved  
That from a father snatched his babe  
Belov'd:

Such, such my case. And can I then  
But pray  
Others may never feel tyrannic sway."

Miss Mary Wheatley, the daughter of the house, who afterward became the wife of the Rev. John Lathrop, minister of the Second church in Boston, found the child a ready pupil in learning to read and write, and this was practically all the teaching Phillis received. It was her own eagerness to learn, aided by friendly loans of books and the diligent use of the comparative leisure afforded by her position in the household that carried her to a point of book culture shared by few New England women of that time.

## Recognized Elsewhere

Most of her verse was written before she was 20 years old. At that time her mistress sent her to England for the sake of the voyage and the change. She carried letters to the Countess of Huntingdon and was received in families of distinction and culture, and with many honors as an author. While there her poems were issued in book form. The frontispiece was an engraved portrait said to be an excellent likeness, and when a copy of the book was received by Mrs. Wheatley, she hung this portrait above her mantle, saying to a visitor:

"See! Look at my Phillis! Does she not look as if she would speak to me?" Harvard University possesses a manuscript of this visit in a copy of "Paradise Lost"—Foulie's folio, Glasgow edition—which was presented to Phillis Wheatley by Brooke Watson, then lord mayor of London.

Phillis corresponded with a friend in Newport, a colored woman named Obour or Arbour Tanner, and some of her letters have been published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. Beginning when she was 18 the letters testify to a remarkable maturity of thought, and they are almost entirely religious in theme. This friendship appears to have been a happier one than another fore-shadowed in the letters, where the name of John Peters first appears. Phillis writes once,—"The young man by whom this is handed you seems to me to be a very clever man, knows you very well,

& is very complaisant and agreeable"; and later she directs that her letters shall be sent in his care. This was the man whom, soon after, she married, though his name has not clung to her. He kept a grocery store and also figures as a barber and even as a lawyer. He was a fine-looking, intelligent negro, of pleasing address, but looked upon work as usually beneath his attention. In this he was the direct opposite of his wife.

## Withstood Flattery

Phillis had never lost the sweet docility of her childhood, and the purity of her character is attested by the fact that all the attentions and flattery she had received, left her a single hearted, unassuming woman. With this went a judicious dignity that enabled her to hold her somewhat anomalous place in the family and among the family's friends without embarrassment on either side. Certain customs she never intruded upon, choosing at times her own place with what seems to have been more a superior attitude toward race distinctions, than any passive acceptance of implied inferiority. Intimate as was her association with the family and honored as she was in the community she joined the Old South church (in 1768 or 1770) under the name of "Phillis, servant to Mr. John Wheatley."

The right or wrong of slavery as an institution was not then generally mooted. No one seems to have been stirred when the ship that brought her sailed into Boston harbor and proceeded to dispose of its human "cargo" by auction. The change of country had turned out for good; she longed for others of her race to find the same blessings, and the shadow of a terrible institution that should one day strike at the very heart of her adopted country was not yet discerned. So it was neither in selfishness nor in servile obsequiousness that she quietly accepted the conventional limitations of her position, but rather because of a loftiness of character occupied with essential and eternal things, weighed with which the mere trifle of social place in an American colony became but the dust in the balance.

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In this fineness and spirituality John Peters had no part. No need to follow in detail that sadder part of her story that dates from her marriage. They lived in several places, passing through various degrees of poverty with the change always to a lower level. Phillis, brought up in comfort, and taught only the daintier household tasks, worked in a rough boarding house to get bread for the three little ones that came and went. When friends sent the family a load of wood, the husband and father was too proud to chop it and carry it in that the mother and children might be warm. Her last residence in Boston was in Bowdoin square, where she passed away probably in 1784. Shortly after the husband went south, carrying with him certain papers belonging to Phillis which would probably have thrown much light upon her history, but which have never been recovered.

No neglect on the part of the Wheatley family need be assumed. At the time of Phillis' marriage, when she was designated as a "free negro," she was living in her own apartment, apparently with some means of support. Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley and their daughter had passed away, and it is evident that her husband's conduct raised barriers between her and her old friends. The revolutionary hard times changed many a lot from comfort to penury, and the siege of Boston brought new upon even the industrious and provident.

"I was a poor little outcast and stranger when she took me in," Phillis wrote of her mistress, "not only into her house, but I presently became a sharer in her most tender affections. I was treated by her more like a child than a servant; no opportunity was left unimproved of giving the best of advice, but in terms how tender! how engaging! This I hope ever to keep in remembrance."

## Critics Differ

Long writes negligently of Phillis Wheatley as a minor versifier whom he mentions in his handbook on American literature only to point out that having a great opportunity to sing "wild barbaric strain of march and camp and singing fire," she "neglected the poetry and heroism of daily life in order to follow a literary fashion." More sympathetic readers have felt the same regret without making it a point of criticism, and have wished she had been encouraged to dwell more upon what she remembered of her earliest experiences. Nowadays such a child would be looked upon as a mine of folklore history, and memory might become confused with fancy, and the resulting tale be of less value than the few vivid fragments now preserved. One thing is certain, there could have been no artificiality, no conscious following a fashion; from every point of view the character of this African woman shows crystal clear.

Her poems were published in Boston in 1774, and elaborately advertised in the Boston Gazette. There is no modern biographical sketch.

## RAIL FARES TO BE LOWER

MINNEAPOLIS—Passenger fares to South Dakota points and stations beyond on South Dakota lines will be lower May 1. Travel through South Dakota will be on 2½-cent a mile basis instead of 3 cents, says the Journal

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# Conferences on Farm Aid Bill Soon Due in Congress

Measure for Extension of Instruction to Agricultural Districts Has Now Passed Both Houses, With Amendment Regarding Southern Institutions Eliminated

WASHINGTON—The House agricultural extension bill, which passed the Senate with amendments and without a dissenting vote Saturday, will probably be considered soon in conference between the two houses.

The bill provides for demonstrations on the farm of approved methods and discoveries as to farming and home economics made in the state agricultural colleges, at experimental stations and in the federal department of agriculture. The secretary of agriculture and land-grant agricultural colleges are to outline plans for carrying out the work.

The bill would appropriate unconditionally \$10,000 annually to each state. In addition, a sum of \$800,000 for the coming year, with a yearly increase of \$600,000 for the next seven years, would be provided for distribution among the states on a basis of rural population, conditioned on each state appropriating a sum equal to its portion of the federal funds. After seven years the bill would provide a permanent appropriation of \$4,800,000 annually.

An amendment requiring that negro colleges be permitted to share in the fund was defeated by 32 to 23. The bill was amended, however, by placing the distribution of the fund in the hands of the secretary of agriculture and respective state governors in states having more than one agricultural college and also specifying against race discrimination in the demonstration work on the farms.

## Trust Changes Urged

Examination of the stenographic report of proceedings before the judiciary committee of the House in respect to the anti-trust bills shows that two important constitutional objections were urged by Samuel Untermyer.

The first objection was to the amendment to the Sherman law that would make conclusive against the trust every judgment in favor of the government adjudging that the corporation had violated the act so that every person injured could sue and have the advantage of that judgment. Mr. Untermyer ad-

vised the committee, while he approved of the principle involved, that the provision was unconstitutional. He contended that if the judgment was to be conclusive against the government when an injured party wanted to take advantage of it, it must have the same effect against the injured party in favor of the corporation.

The other constitutional objection arose under section 4 of the interlocking director bill, by which the mere fact that the same person was a director in two corporations that had ever been or might be national competitors would make both corporations violators of the Sherman law, and would make not only of the man, but of every other director on both boards, even though they are different, a criminal. This, he contended, was to disregard the two constitutional safeguards securing due process of law and trial by jury, and to amount to a denial of both.

Mr. Untermyer's principal specific recommendations were as follows:

Amend the interlocking directors bill by prohibiting interlocking directors of banks only as to banks that are in the same city or are potential competitors.

Strike out the prohibition against a bank director being a railroad director.

Reach interlocking control of competing companies through stock ownership, dummy directors, voting trusts and other covers and devices to evade the spirit of the law by giving power to the trade commission to investigate and to prohibit or permit such control to the extent to which it does not injuriously affect competition.

As to holding companies, Mr. Untermyer gave the following advice: Do not forbid all holding companies. Forbid absolutely all such companies where they are actual or potential competitors.

Leave to the trades commission the discretion to permit other holding companies, which it believes necessary or beneficial on condition that it must approve, which should include cumulative voting and the proper protection of the minority holders.

Mr. Untermyer has promised the committee to put the proposed amendments in the form of redraft of all the bills.

## AERO CLUB WOULD MAKE SEA FLIGHT ORGANIZED CONTEST

NEW YORK—Because of the likelihood that the attempt to cross the Atlantic ocean this summer in an aeroplane will develop into a race between at least six big aeroplanes, the Aero Club of America has taken steps to gain a firm control of the situation from the start and to obtain promises from all prospective flyers that they would either abide by rules for the flight to be formulated by the Aero Club or be disqualified from all participation in the measures to be taken by the Aero Club to insure the flight's success.

What mostly stirred the Aero Club officials into action were reports that plans to build three large water-flying aeroplanes had been financed in this city, and that the aeroplanes were now in course of construction. To have these aeroplanes dashing off toward Europe in a helter-skelter fashion would interfere,

in the opinion of the Aero Club's officers, with the plans for furnishing wind maps of the Atlantic, warship patrols of the proposed route, and an auxiliary patrol of private yachts near the Newfoundland and the Irish coasts.

As a definite means of preventing haphazard flying by enthusiasts who are not properly prepared, the Aero Club has decided to ask the cooperation of the Aero Club of Great Britain in having the transatlantic flight declared to be a race, and thus to have it brought under the complete jurisdiction of the Aero Club. If the sanction of Lord Northcliffe, donor of a \$50,000 prize for the first crossing of the Atlantic ocean, should be given to this plan, the Aero Club believes all flyers who might embark on lonesome ventures without the cooperation of agencies other than their own backers could be debarred from participating in the prize.

## CALUMET FEDERAL INQUIRY TO OPEN STRIKE HEARINGS

Investigator Howell and Forty Miner Witnesses Arrive in Forenoon for the Sitings

HANCOCK, Mich.—The federal investigation into the Calumet copper strike is now planned to begin in the city hall here this afternoon. Representative Joseph Howell of Utah, whose non-arrival caused a postponement of the forenoon session, arrived shortly before noon, joining Representatives Taylor and Casey.

Forty strikers who are to testify came into Hancock accompanied by several hundred miners from all over the range country.

Chairman Taylor announced today that the new national industrial commission has accepted an invitation to send a representative to the hearings and that Luke Grant, formerly of Chicago, will represent the commission. The commission has received no answer to the invitation it extended Governor Ferris and Michigan state authorities to cooperate.

## HARVARD VOTERS ARE REGISTERING

Harvard students who are qualified to vote in the coming city election will register at the Cambridge City building in Brattle square, today from 7:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. and tomorrow from 3 p. m. to 9:30 p. m. Students who have lived in Cambridge six months and claim the city as their legal residence and lived in the state at least one year will be eligible.

There are nearly 1000 men in the two upper classes and in the law and business schools who are qualified to vote. Last year Harvard students established the right to vote by a Middlesex court decision.

## MOTOR BOAT AND RAILWAY BILLS REPORTS FILED

Two reports made by committees to the Senate at the State House today follow:

Street railways—Leave to withdraw at the request of the petitioner, to the Rev. Lewis R. Sullivan on his bill to compel street railway companies to construct a smooth surface on each side of their tracks.

Legal affairs—Leave to withdraw to Arthur Birtelle on his petition that motorboats on all waters of the commonwealth shall be compelled to carry lights as required by the maritime code.

## CADETS DISCUSS LEGISLATIVE BILL

SALEM, Mass.—At a meeting of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the Second Corps Cadets in the state armory yesterday the legislative bill which provides that the first and second corps shall form two battalions of a proposed new regiment of state infantry was discussed. A committee was appointed to confer with Col. Charles F. Ropes. The committee consists of Sergeants Robinson, Southam, Clark, Burke, Cogswell, Flynn and Choate.

## ENDEAVORERS TO MEET FEB. 23

At the meetings Sunday of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Wakefield, Reading, North Reading, Stoneham, Woburn, Wilmington, Lynnfield, Greenwood and Melrose, it was announced that the annual convention of the Progressive Christian Endeavor Union will be held on Monday, Feb. 23, in the Melrose Congregational church.

## MALDEN SHOWS MALDON VIEWS

Commencing today the third set in the series of views of old Malden, Mass., and Malden, England, are on exhibition at the Malden public library, including views of Malden residences and parks.

## BY-ELECTION IN IOWA SEEN AS A PARTY TEST

Democratic-Progressive Contest for Seat Formerly Held by Representative Pepper Claims General Attention at Capital

## VERDICT ON POLICIES

WASHINGTON—Members of all political parties are paying attention to the by-election which is to be held in the second Iowa Congress district Tuesday, to choose a successor to the late Representative Irvin Pepper, Democrat. Significance is attached because this will be the first congressional by-election since the enactment of the tariff and the currency laws. The outcome will be expected to cast some light on the state of public opinion as it is related to the Wilson administration. President Wilson, as titular leader of his party, recognizes the importance, as is evidenced by the telegram of good wishes recently sent by him to Henry Volmer of Davenport, the Democratic nominee.

Representative Frank E. Doremus of Michigan, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, has been giving the Iowa campaign much attention. As many speakers of national reputation as could be secured have been sent by him into the district.

The contest has been narrowed to Democrats and Progressives. In 1912, when Mr. Pepper was last elected, he had practically no opposition, the Republicans having failed to put a candidate in the field against him. He polled some 24,000 votes to about 3000 polled by a Socialist candidate. This time the Republicans nominated W. E. Hayes, city attorney of Clinton, who later withdrew from the contest, whereupon the opposition to the Democratic candidate rallied to the support of the Progressive candidate, C. P. Hanley, city attorney of Muscatine, who will be expected to poll practically the solid Progressive and Republican vote.

Henry Volmer, the Democratic nominee, is city attorney of Davenport. Had Mr. Hayes remained in the race, there would have been three city attorneys trying for the vacant place in Congress.

The district is normally Democratic by a small margin. How the election next Tuesday will come out, nobody in this city pretends to know.

The election will be interesting nationally because of the opportunity it will afford the politicians to figure on what may happen in the general election next November, when the entire membership of the House will be chosen anew. A Democratic victory next Tuesday, by a margin as wide, or wider, than that with which President Wilson was favored last November in this district, would convince many friends of the Wilson administration that the Democratic party of the nation, under its new leadership, was coming up to popular expectations, and that there would be nothing to fear in November.

From the Progressive and Republican viewpoint the outcome will throw light upon the question of whether Republicans, having no candidate of their own, can be persuaded generally throughout a congressional district to vote for a straight-out Progressive or third party nominee.

There has been a steady increase both in the volume and importance of public business in these latter years, with the result that the pressure for such a change in the constitution as will do away with the biennial "short" session is now rather widely felt. Obviously, when the time comes to amend the constitution in the manner just mentioned, it will be amended in several other respects also. For example, it is no longer believed to be wise for a Congress that is elected in November to wait 13 months before taking hold of public affairs: A Congress elected in November, it is now generally admitted, should take hold in December or January or February following. Under the present system a new Congress cannot come "fresh from the people" unless the President sees fit to call it in special session after March 4. Without such a special call by the President, an issue on which the congress has been chosen may no longer be an issue when that Congress is ready to convene for the discharge of its duties.

## JEWES SHOW RECORD OF OLD NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA—Proof of the early settlement of New York by the Jews, and their subsequent colonial activities, has been obtained by the Jewish Historical Society of this city, and will be submitted at the annual meeting in this city Feb. 22 and 23.

The minutes of 'Erith Israel Congregation of New York city have just been brought together. This congregation flourished in the early colonization of New York. The research work has been going on for a year.

In every state descended from the 13 original colonies, facts similar in importance to those found in New York have been disclosed.

## LAUNDRY WORKERS PLAN FOR PARADE

Organization of the laundry workers of the city for the woman suffrage parade to be held next May was well started at an afternoon meeting yesterday at 583 Boylston street, where they were entertained by Mrs. Richard Washburn Child. Mrs. Glendower Evans, who has just returned from Washington, gave an account of her interview with President Wilson when she led the 300 suffrage delegates before him last week.

Arthur M. Huddell spoke of the improved moral and industrial atmosphere in Denver, Col., and said that the crucial time in Massachusetts would be next year when the question of woman suffrage came before the Legislature for the second time.

## WORK FOR CITY STARTS

PORTLAND, Me.—The campaign to obtain \$100,000 to build an exposition building in this city was launched Friday night at the Board of Trade dinner, and Saturday the 10 men selected to secure 1000 stockholders or the equivalent before Feb. 13 started their work.

## PLAN TO CHANGE INAUGURAL DATE IS PUSHED ASIDE

Refusal of Senate Judiciary Committee to Report Proposition Favorably Puts the Question Over for at Least Two Years

## OTHER ISSUES PRESS

WASHINGTON—The refusal of the Senate judiciary committee to make a favorable report on the proposition to change the inaugural date and the time of the beginning of Congress, means that that question will go over for another two years, or until the "long" session of the Congress to be elected next November, and perhaps for even a longer time. It is not discoverable that there is any opposition on principle to the proposed constitutional amendment. On the contrary, perhaps a majority of men in both houses of Congress, if compelled to vote, would vote in the affirmative. The difficulty seems to be to get the question up when Congress is not busy with matters of presumably greater importance. It could have come up at this time but for the tariff, currency, trusts, rural credits and the various other items on the administration program.

One of the alleged defects in the present system is the impossibility of having an annual "long" session of Congress. It is not disputed that Congress should meet annually, in December, January or February, and continue in session until all important public business has been disposed of. Under the present system this is not possible. In the odd numbered years Congress must adjourn since it on March 4, regardless of whether it has finished the work in hand or met the legitimate demands of the public.

The result of this situation is that only once in two years, or at the first, or "long" session of each Congress, is it possible to take up a general legislative program. At the intervening "short session," which runs from December to March, it is only possible to pass the annual appropriation bills, and even these cannot be given the attention to which they are entitled.

In the early days of the republic, and indeed up to the time of the Spanish war, this arrangement, made when the constitution was adopted, was satisfactory and there was ample time for the proper consideration of all important questions. Now, however, that is not the case. There is a massing of big legislation at the biennial "long" session of each Congress, and then nothing more can be done for another two years with such parts of that legislation as fail of passage.

With an annual "long" session, Congress meeting in one of the winter months and sitting into the summer, there would always be time for the consideration of important legislation outside the big appropriation bills, and the entire country would be the gainer. Without a doubt the much criticized practice of attaching general legislation in the form of "riders" to the annual appropriation bills had its origin in the fact that there was a chance at but one session in two years to bring this general legislation up and have it disposed of.

There has been a steady increase both in the volume and importance of public business in these latter years, with the result that the pressure for such a change in the constitution as will do away with the biennial "short" session is now rather widely felt. Obviously, when the time comes to amend the constitution in the manner just mentioned, it will be amended in several other respects also. For example, it is no longer believed to be wise for a Congress that is elected in November to wait 13 months before taking hold of public affairs: A Congress elected in November, it is now generally admitted, should take hold in December or January or February following. Under the present system a new Congress cannot come "fresh from the people" unless the President sees fit to call it in special session after March 4. Without such a special call by the President, an issue on which the congress has been chosen may no longer be an issue when that Congress is ready to convene for the discharge of its duties.

Another of these changes has to do with the date of inauguration. The selection of March 4 as the date by the fathers of the republic was purely an arbitrary act, and had then, as it has now, no special significance. It so happens that that date, in the Washington latitude, is the most inclement and the most uncertain, in the main, of the entire year. It marks the breaking up of the winter and the coming of spring, with all the climatic disturbances incident to that time of the year.

The inauguration date, say many, should come during the more settled winter months or late in the spring.

The question in a general way, it is thus seen, has some importance for the country as a whole. Probably the best way to insure its prompt consideration by Congress would be to have it made part of the platform of a successful political party.

## BLOCK SIGNALS TO BE INSTALLED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A block system of signals is to be installed immediately on the electric lines of the Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph railway to St. Joseph and Excelsior Springs. It is to cost \$435,000, says the Star.

## BUSINESS MEN OF NATION TO DISCUSS TRUST LEGISLATION

Chamber of Commerce of United States Will Focus Attention on Proposed Monopoly Laws at Annual Meeting This Week—Aim Is to Perfect Bills

WASHINGTON—Business sentiment of the country will be focused on the pending trust legislation by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by the same method employed when the banking and currency bill was before Congress. Following the annual meeting of the chamber which convenes here Wednesday, and at which the central topic will be trust legislation, the chamber's standing committee on federal and state regulation will begin scrutiny of the administration bills with a view to perfecting them. A referendum to the members of the organization will then be taken for 45 days, the results will be embodied in a report with recommendations, and the whole submitted as evidence before the Senate committees having jurisdiction over the several bills.

It has been stated frequently by senators on the banking and currency committee that the testimony presented by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States on the currency bill was more constructive and of more value to the committee than any other heard and a checking-up of the chamber's recommendations that were incorporated in the law justifies this commendation.

"Our purpose is to help perfect the bills, not to oppose them," said General Secretary Elliot H. Goodwin. "We want to bring out the business judgment and cooperate with the administration to produce the most workable laws possible, laws that will remedy the evils they are designed for and at the same time do no harm to legitimate business. The sentiment of business men has not yet crystallized on these trust bills. There has not been time. Our annual meeting on Wednesday will afford the best opportunity yet provided for discussion of the question. There will be an interchange of ideas of leading men of the country such as has not been possible heretofore, and it ought to form a most valuable basis for constructive study of the subject with a view to recommendations."

Request will be made to the House judiciary and interstate and foreign commerce committees to extend their

hearings next week to enable some of the chamber of commerce members, who are coming from all states in the Union, to testify as individuals on the pending bills. Because of the limited time, however, formal presentation of the organization recommendations will be deferred until the bills reach the Senate. It is assumed that the bills as they are introduced in the House are in a formative stage and it is expected that scrutiny by the country will result in many changes.

Before the President made his address to Congress on the trust question the Chamber of Commerce, anticipating this legislation, prepared an elaborate bibliography dealing with the subject, which was placed in the hands of the federal and state regulation committee so that the members of this committee, who are to frame eventually the recommendations that will go to Congress, might do some foundational work. This study has been going on through four subcommittees: in Boston, James F. Jackson, chairman; in Milwaukee, A. S. Lindemann, chairman; in Portland, Ore., Charles Richardson, chairman; in Dallas, Tex., C. W. Hobson, chairman.

This will be the seventh referendum taken by the organization in the two years of its existence, the other six being relative to the national budget, tariff commission, exemption of farmers' organizations and labor from prosecution under the Sherman law with funds provided in the sundry civil bill, banking and currency, bureau of foreign and domestic commerce and commercial representatives abroad, and the legislative reference bureau.

This new effort comes at a time which the officials regard as a crisis in the organization's history because of the declination of Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago to be reelected president. Mr. Wheeler conceived the idea of the national Chamber of Commerce and has been its active leader since its beginning, but he leaves it with a membership of more than 500 organizations representing more than 225,000 firms and individuals, which he thinks is insurance that the work is firmly established and will go forward of its own momentum.

## WASHINGTON HOUSING BILL PLANS TO IMPROVE ALLEYS

WASHINGTON—A plan to wipe out the alley lodgings of this city in 10 years is outlined in a bill which has just been submitted to Congress by the commissioners of the District of Columbia. The bill is the concrete expression of the best thought of the city on this question, and it is expected that it will be enacted into law, if not at the present session, at one not far away.

The bill bears the indorsement of the President and Mrs. Wilson, and the forces of the city which have been working to abolish alley residences.

Work for this legislation became vigorous during the Roosevelt administration. That work was continued during the Taft administration, the White House continuing to give it encouragement.

That campaign is now beginning to bear fruit. President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson are interested in the betterment of the city, and are seconded by their daughters. Indeed, the unusual degree of interest and enthusiasm manifested by the daughters of the White House has hurried the work of crystallizing public opinion.

Only a few weeks ago Miss Margaret Wilson declined to attend a diplomatic reception and dinner given by Secretary of State and Mrs. Bryan that she might attend a public welfare committee meeting, held in a small down town hall, and attended by a score or more of earnest welfare workers. She made a talk of about 15 minutes during the committee meeting, in the course of which she gave in some detail her views regarding the program which the meeting was mapping out.

Alley residences in this city are rented to the poorest class of tenants, almost exclusively negroes, who it is said pay higher rent in proportion to the value of the houses than is paid by any other class of renters in the city.

The bill soon to be introduced is based on the police power of the government to abate nuisances. It provides that the district commissioners are to close one-tenth of the alley homes each year for 10 years, and authorizes the construction of minor streets through the squares affected wherever conditions seem to warrant.

## ASHURST SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION ORDER BEFORE SENATE TODAY

WASHINGTON—Senator Ashurst's resolution to provide for a constitutional amendment extending suffrage to women was to be the first order on the Senate's calendar of business for today. The senator proposed to press his equal-suffrage resolution to immediate consideration provided there was no objection.

Mrs. Antoinette Funk of the congressional committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association, in a statement of Saturday night, discussed regretfully the action of the suffragists who last week tried unsuccessfully to persuade President Wilson to espouse their cause.

In her statement, Mrs. Funk accounts for the refusal of the Democrats of the House of Representatives in caucus last Thursday night to favor the establishment of a House committee on woman suffrage by the program of suffragists not recognized by the national association.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage made a statement Sunday night declaring the organization represents will organize for work in every state in the Union.

Mrs. Funk's statement criticized the work of the Congressional Union at the head of which is Miss Alice Paul of Philadelphia.

The Congressional Union handled the legislative work of the National Woman Suffrage Association until recently. Then the national association for woman suffrage organized the congressional committee to take its place and offered the chairmanship to Miss Lucy Burns, an assistant to Miss Paul. Miss Burns and

others who had been associated with Miss Paul declined and the chairmanship of the new congressional committee was given to Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago, a daughter of the late Senator Marcus A. Hanna.

The Congressional Union was continued under Miss Paul's direction.

## PAROLE BOARD SENTENCES URGED

ALBANY, N. Y.—That first offenders be given prison sentence without term, leaving it to the board of parole to determine how much longer than one year any particular convict should serve, will be recommended to the Legislature by John B. Riley, superintendent of the state prison department. The superintendent, who served on the bench prior to his present appointment, thinks that the widely differing practices of different judges justifies the proposed reform.

## STANFORD LIBRARY PLANS COMPLETED

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal.—George T. Clark, librarian of Stanford University, has completed tentative plans for the \$1,000,000 Stanford library, which has been proposed by the Stanford board of trustees as the central building of a new quadrangle to be located midway between the present quadrangle and Encina hall, says a despatch to the San Francisco Examiner.

## EDUCATORS TO HOLD MEETINGS IN RICHMOND

N. E. A. Department of Superintendence and Several Other Organizations to Call Teachers to That City Feb. 23-28

## PROGRAM IS OUTLINED

WASHINGTON—The department of superintendence of the National Education Association will hold its annual meeting at Richmond, Virginia, Feb. 23 to 28, and meeting with it will be several other departments of the N. E. A., among them the national council of education and the department of normal schools.

Several independent societies are to meet at the same time and place, among them the National Society for the Study of Education, the national committee on agricultural education, the Educational Press Association of America, the national council of teachers of English, the state superintendents of education, the teachers of education in state universities, the American School Peace League, the teachers in city training schools, the International Kindergarten Union, the National Congress of Mothers and parent-teacher associations, the School Garden Association of America and the American Association of College Registrars.

It is expected that there will be in attendance between 1000 and 1200 men and women all of them engaged directly in teaching or having some other special interest in education. The National Education Association will hold its annual meeting in July of this year at St. Paul, Minn., and will attract several thousand teachers from all parts of the country. The department of superintendence, however, always holds its annual meetings in midwinter.

This department is headed by Ben Blewett, superintendent of instruction, St. Louis, and the first vice-president is W. E. Ranger, state commissioner of public schools, Providence, R. I. The secretary is Anna E. Logan of the Ohio state normal school, Oxford, O.

The principal topic on the opening day will be "Education and Social Economy," by Edward T. Devine, director of the New York school of philanthropy. On Wednesday David Snedden of Boston, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, will discuss "Fundamental Distinctions Between Liberal and Vocational Education." Other features of the Wednesday program will be shop and trade schools, and how to better the condition of rural schools.

The annual business meeting will be held on Thursday, in the afternoon of which day there will be "round tables," which will include the discussion of a great variety of topics of interest to teachers. F. B. Dyer, superintendent of schools at Boston, will have a part in the "round table" program, discussing the economic function of the school in the community it serves.

The meeting will close on Friday with a collaborated paper by Ellwood P. Cubberley of Leland Stanford University, and Edward C. Elliott of the University of Wisconsin, on "Rural School Administration."

H. C. Morrison, state superintendent of public instruction, Concord, N. H., will discuss "Some Problems in High School Instruction" at the meeting of the National Society for the Study of Education, and Paul H. Hanus of Harvard University will discuss some of the relations between city schools and universities before the society of college teachers of education. Wallace E. Mason of the state normal college, Keene, N. H., will deliver an illustrated address on "The Little Red School House" before the national committee on agricultural education.

Henry W. Holmes, assistant professor of education at Harvard, and Franklin B. Dyer, superintendent of the Boston schools, will discuss kindergarten work before the international kindergarten association, and Mrs. Milton P. Higgins of Worcester, president of the Massachusetts branch of the National Congress of Mothers, and Lucy Wheelock of Boston, will speak before the National Congress of Mothers and the Parent-Teacher Association.

The federal government as such will have no direct hand in the proceedings at Richmond, just as it has none in the annual meetings of the National Education Association; but officials of the government connected with the bureau of education will attend the Richmond meeting and have places on the program. Dr. P. P. Claxton, federal commissioner of education, is one of the permanent directors of the National Education Association, and he will attend the Richmond meeting and the meeting of the national association in St. Paul.

## ARMY OFFICERS TO GO TO EUROPE

WASHINGTON—The colonels commanding the various infantry, cavalry and field artillery regiments of the army have been asked by the war department to recommend the two best qualified of the junior officers of each regiment for a tour of service in the German and French armies. The tours of duty are for one year.

There are 20 regiments of infantry, 15 of cavalry and six of field artillery. At first five officers will be sent to the German and three to the French army.



## RATES

With cuts or display type: 1 to 12 times, 15c per line per insertion; 13 to 25 times, 12c per line per insertion; 26 or more times, 10c per line per insertion

## FINANCIAL

## A GOOD PLAN FOR THE NEW YEAR

Just this—keep your funds (and don't ignore small amounts) safely and profitably invested in BONFROY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS. Whenever you have \$50 or any larger amount on hand that you will not need for two or three months invest it in a certificate and have it earn 6%. When you have \$200.00 or more of these certificates you can exchange them for a First Mortgage Loan. In this way you do not lose a cent of interest. Put this plan in operation by investing interest or dividends you receive this month. Keep it up during the year and you will be agreeably surprised at the resultant profit. Let us explain these investments to you. BONFROY LOAN & INVESTMENT CO., Oklahoma City, Okla.

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## SETTLEMENT WORK

Addresses are to be made by Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, Henry L. Higginson and Robert A. Woods at the housewarming of the South End music school to be held in its new building, 32 Rutland street, Wednesday evening. Music will be furnished by the orchestra, chorus and pupils of the school.

Mme. Marie Sundelius, soprano, will be the soloist at the second concert of the Peoples orchestra of the Boston music school settlement next Sunday afternoon at the Huntington Avenue theater. The program will be under the direction of Jacques Hoffman, conductor.

"Interpretation of the South End" is the subject to be discussed by the Boston Social Union Tuesday morning at Denison house. Various phases of the subject will be presented by representatives of the different neighborhood nationalities. On Thursday evening the Wellesley glee club will give a concert at the house. Friday evening under the auspices of Denison house a dancing party will be held at the Lincoln school to aid the settlement basketball team.

Last Saturday morning a group of 60 girls from the Frances E. Willard settlement attended the dress rehearsal of "The Merry Fiddle" by the children players of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Three valentine parties will be held at the settlement this week. They will be given by the working girls, the Merrimack Club and the girls of the house.

Miss Ethel Hobert will speak on "Education Through Means of Self-Governing Clubs" as the conference on education to be held Friday morning at the women's residence of Ellis Memorial. Friday evening the Associate Club will hold its monthly meeting to discuss "Problems of Social Work."

To aid the Boston music school settlement a concert will be given by the pupils and orchestra at the Copley Plaza Tuesday evening, March 10. On Tuesday evening the Sock and Buskin Club of Roxbury neighborhood house will hold a dancing party. On Wednesday evening the Hunnewell Club will entertain the Girls Evening Federation with a play, and Thursday evening the Roxbury Club will entertain the Women's Club.

The caddies of South Bay Union will have their second instruction meeting Tuesday evening. On Saturday evening the Young Peoples Association will be entertained with a valentine party at 20 Union park.

Neighborhood mothers will hold a sale and supper at Ruggles street neighborhood house Tuesday afternoon and evening in aid of the gymnasium. A permanent stage has been built in the assembly room of the clubhouse. This was used for the first time last week when plays were given by clubs from South Bay Union and Roxbury neighborhood house, and its addition to the settlement equipment will make it possible, the workers believe, for the dramatic work of the house to be carried on much more expeditiously hereafter.

A social room which is to be open every evening for club members and their friends is to be started in the kindergarten room of the Elizabeth Peabody house tomorrow evening under the management of the house council. Music and games will be regular features of each evening's program. Friday and Saturday evenings dancing parties will be held by the Spinosa Club and the Echo Club.

On Friday evening at Robert Gould Shaw house a special speaker will address the joint meeting of all the boys' clubs.

The Mothers Club of the Social Service house is to meet hereafter on Thursday afternoons for lessons in Italian needlework. On Friday evening the board of managers is to give a reception to the resident workers and volunteers.

Mrs. Mary L. H. Brooks, head resident of the House of Seven Gables settlement, has invited all the social workers of Salem to gather on Lincoln's birthday to meet Miss Jane R. McCready of Ellis Memorial. On Sunday evening, Feb. 15, a lecture in Polish on "The Life of Abraham Lincoln" will be given at the settlement.

On Friday evening at the Civic Service house tryouts will be held for the next debate in the Greater Boston Debating League series. The question is, "Resolved that the income tax should be abolished." On Sunday evening at a general meeting of the clubs Harry Phillips of England will speak on "The Industrial Outlook" and Mrs. J. Owen Phillips will speak on "The Call to Service."

## JEWISH LEADERS TELL MESSAGE TO LARGE GATHERINGS

Rabbi Dr. Meyer Hildesheimer, head of the Rabbinical College of Berlin, and Rabbi Dr. Aaron Wolkin, who is the leader of the Orthodox Jews of Russia, who are here in the interest of the "Agudas Israel," the World Federation of Orthodox Jews, addressed two overflowing mass meetings in Chelsea and in Roxbury Sunday. The Chelsea mass meeting was held in the Beth Jacob syn-

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivaled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

## RATES

Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, 15c per line per insertion; 3 or more times, 10c per line per insertion; measure, 15 lines to the inch, 6 words to the line.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS

INSERTED MONDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Rate: 10c per line per insertion on six months and yearly contracts.

## Dentists

## CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. F. H. SCHARFF  
1802 Madison Bldg., 9 to 5:30  
2638 North Ave., 9 to 5 P. M.  
Tel. Rand. 780-1281

DR. G. H. RICHARDSON  
Suite 1715, Madison Bldg., 59 E. Madison st.  
Tel. Randolph 797

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE  
5015 N. Clark Street  
Phone Edgewater 2551

DR. C. E. ALLHOUSE  
2811 N. Clark St. Tel. L. V. 1108

## Dentists

## SANTA ANA, CAL.

DENTISTRY—DR. W. A. FLOOD  
204½ East 4th Street  
Sunset Phone 1108 Home Phone 276

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
DR. CHAS. J. NICOLAI  
Galen Bldg., 391 Sutter. Tel. Sutter 324

DR. M. J. BELL  
DENTIST  
Phone Douglas 1498. 1011-12 Head Bldg.

## Dentists

## SEATTLE, WASH.

DENTISTRY  
DR. FRANK S. SMITH  
925-7 Green Bldg. Phone Main 748

## Dentists

## SPokane, WASH.

DENTISTRY—DR. A. B. LOCKARD  
205 Hyde Building  
Phone Main 1335

## Dentists

## Springfield, Mass.

DENTIST—DR. E. F. MILLETT  
318 Main St., Room 601, Hitchcock Bldg.  
Springfield, Mass.

## Dentists

## SYRACUSE, N. Y.

DENTISTRY—DR. JUDSON H. NORTH  
and DR. E. D. SHAW, 312-314 Union Bldg.  
Phone Warren 7128-W.

## Dentists

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

DENTISTRY—Dr. Frederick I. Bartlett  
1410 H St. N. W. Phone Main 1146. Gold  
and porcelain inlays a specialty.

## Dentists

## Worcester, Mass.

DENTISTRY—DR. E. T. FOX  
11 Pleasant St., Room 601, Hitchcock Bldg.  
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

## Lawyers

## Lawyers

## LEWISTOWN, MONT.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
BURTON R. COLE  
First National Bank Block

## Lawyers

## NEW YORK CITY

SAMUEL C. DUBERSTEIN  
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law  
38 Nassau Street, New York City

W. B. HORD & HORD  
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law  
38 Park Row, New York City

HARRIETTE M. JOHNSTON-WOOD  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law  
2 Rector St. Tel. Rector 428

WILLIAM DONAHUE  
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW  
1 Liberty St., NEW YORK

## Lawyers

## OAKLAND, CAL.

JESSE ROBINSON  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
625-28 First National Bank, Oakland, Cal.

## Lawyers

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ALBERT S. LONGBOTTOM  
Attorney-at-Law  
620-23 Stephen Girard Bldg., Phila., Pa.

## Lawyers

## PORTLAND, ORE.

H. L. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
JANOE-JUNIOUS V. OHMART  
701-2 Broadway Building

## Lawyers

## PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

L. N. MITCHELL  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

## Lawyers

## SALEM, ORE.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
FRANK A. TURNER  
U. S. National Bank Bldg. Phone Main 489

## Lawyers

## SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

C. A. S. FROST  
Attorney-at-Law  
Mills Building, San Francisco

## Lawyers

## SEATTLE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS-KARR & GREGORY, 911-  
AMERICAN BANK BLDG., SEC-  
OND, AT MADISON.

## Lawyers

## SYRACUSE, N. Y.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER  
THOMAS W. DIXON  
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law  
626 Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

## Auditors and Accountants

## TORONTO, ONT.

ACCOUNTING, AUDITING, SYSTEMS—  
Macdonald, Campbell & Co., Accountants  
Auditors, System Experts, P. O. Box 441.

## Consulting Engineers

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
MCKENZIE & MERRILL  
Mining, Electrical, Civil, Geological  
207-9 Somerset Bldg. Phone Main 1333

## Are You Using THE PARCEL POST?

There is a ready market for farm made products shipped direct to the consumer by Parcel Post. The desire of consumers to deal directly with the producer offers the latter an excellent opportunity to secure better prices. A trade may be built up with city dwelling consumers who receive fresher articles and continue to be satisfied customers.

Packages for shipment within 150 miles may weigh as much as 50 lbs. if not exceeding the limit of 72 inches in length and girth combined. Perishables such as Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Vegetables, Fruit, Fish, Bulbs, Plants, etc., may safely be sent if sufficiently packed and wrapped or shipped in containers simple to use, and made for the purpose. Eggs may be sent any distance when properly packed and labeled "Eggs." The following rates show how inexpensively these things may be sent.

PARCEL POST RATES					
Lbs.	Local Rate	Within 150 ml.	Lbs.	Local Rate	Within 150 ml.
1	..... .05	..... .05	10	..... .10	..... .14
2	..... .06	..... .06	15	..... .12	..... .19
3	..... .07	..... .07	20	..... .15	..... .24
4	..... .08	..... .08	25	..... .17	..... .29
5	..... .09	..... .09	30	..... .20	..... .34

The advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor offer consumers the opportunity to advertise their products to just the kind of people who desire to market directly in this way. An advertisement inserted now may be the means of building a good trade by spring.

Advertisements set in solid type (No. 1) cost: For 1 or 2 insertions, 12c per line; for 3 or more insertions, 10c per line. Count 6 words to the line, 12 lines to the inch.

Advertisements with displayed heading or cuts (No. 2) cost: For 1 to 12 insertions, per line, 15c; for 13 to 25 insertions, per line, 12c; for 26 or more insertions, per line, 10c. Count 6 words to the line, 14 lines to the inch.

EGGS  
1. Sent carefully packed postpaid to any address for 30c per doz. Grain fed eggs of all quality and strictly fresh. We sell directly to our customers—not through dealers. Address—  
No. 1 measures 8 lines.  
No. 2 measures 14 lines.

VEGETABLES  
2. Fresh Vegetables  
In their season from our farm to you direct. Peas, beans, lettuce, cucumbers, etc. Order vegetables for your table from us and get them fresh: 6 or 8 hours from Boston parcel post delivery stations; picked fresh in the early morning and on your table for dinner. Address—  
We shall be glad to furnish you with any information as to containers, postage rates, advertising rates, etc.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,  
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., BOSTON, MASS

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## SOLVES THE PROBLEM LUXOR REVERSIBLE HOUSE DRESS

Slips on and off like a coat. Either front can be worn outside. Can be changed instantly from high to low neck. Waist is adjustable without alteration. Combines negligee, kimono, cover-all, apron, hostess dress. Ask your dealer for it by name. Or send size, material and color wanted and we will fill your order. Made in striped or figured fabric. Colors, dark ground, navy, dark blue, gray, shepherd check, black and white, white and pink. Delivered Price, \$1.50. Chamberlain, plain blue, pink, lavender and gray. Delivered Price, \$1.50. Glenghams, striped blue and gray, checks, blue, pink, lavender, black and white. Delivered Price, \$1.75. Fancy Plaided Crepe, light blue, navy, taupe, lavender and pink, neatly bound to match, \$2.50; trimmed with satin, \$3.50. Sizes 34 to 46. Money back if not satisfactory. Agents wanted. Dealers write for samples. LUXOR GARMENT CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago

EDUCATIONAL  
SHORT-STORY WRITING  
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the short-story taught by Dr. J. Berg Knapp, Editor of the "Short Story" in the "Creative Arts" series. Study course under Professor in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and other leading colleges. 25c. Catalog free. Write today. The Home Correspondence School, Dept. 871, Springfield, Mass.

PATENTS  
PATENT—Will sell part, all, or place on royalty my patent just granted on intermittent grip device, which relates to toilet articles, manually operated to rub, brush or buff. Not the old way to-and-fro or back and forth, but rapidly rotated by a slight movement of the thumb. Write for details. CHAS. A. KENWORTHY, 216 East Tremont ave., New York City.

CLOTHING  
MEN'S cast off clothing—wanted, will pay cash; old gold and other articles bought. Send for catalog. 1236 Broadway, New York City. Harvard sq., Cambridge. Telephone 302.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS  
FOR SALE  
NEW, modern 6-ft. bldg., 5 r., each Logan sq.; good L transportation; must be sold; rents \$3000. Address H-9, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

ART  
W. Scott Thurber Art Galleries  
Paintings, Etchings, Mezzotints, Prints  
408 S. Mich. Blvd. Tel. Harr. 1784

FLORISTS  
FLORIST and DECORATOR—ANDREW MACADAMS, ferns, palms, flowering plants. 58rd st. and Kimbark ave. Tel. H. P. 13.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE  
REFINED North German woman desires position as governess; fluent French, German, music. G-8, 750 Gas Bldg., Chicago.

CHICAGO  
Merchants may send monitor advertising to CHAS. W. YEATZ, 750 Peoples Gas Building.

## PORTLAND, Oregon, ADVERTISING

## DEPARTMENT STORES

Unusual Economy Possible  
Now During Our  
PRE-INVENTORY  
CLEAN-UP SALE  
Meier & Frank Co.  
1887 1914

We call attention to our early spring showing of  
DEPENDABLE  
Spring Merchandise  
Roberts Bros.  
THIRD AND MORRISON  
PORTLAND, ORE.

SHOES  
SHOES Knight's SHOES  
THEY SATISFY  
Durable, Comfortable, Stylish  
MORRISON STREET NEAR BROADWAY  
THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR  
Baker Shoes  
270 Washington, 270 Morrison and 380 Washington Sts.

STORE NEWS  
A. S. Laing of the luggage shops of the William Filene's Sons Company, has resigned to become buyer of trunks and bags for Lord & Taylor of New York.

Mrs. Harriett C. Wells of the millinery department of the Jordan Marsh Company is spending several weeks abroad.

Clarence F. Jones has resigned as buyer of infants' and children's wear for the Gilchrist Company and accepted a position with a manufacturing concern.

H. F. Haines, floor superintendent of the Magrane Houston Company, has returned after a three weeks' absence.

All of the department stores and most of the specialty stores of Washington, D. C., are closing Saturday evenings. Most of them have inaugurated new hours, which are to keep open from 8:30 until 5:30, instead of from 8 o'clock until 6. It is said by the merchants that there has been no decrease in sales since the new hours went into effect, and that the Saturday business is as heavy as when the stores remained open in the evening.

A Shuman & Co. have just paid to their employees the first year's dividend as the result of the profit sharing system which was inaugurated last year.

ART  
Temple Fine Arts  
H. G. OFFIELD  
Contemporary and Classic Art  
Selected Gifts and Picture Framing  
Phone Berkeley 1400 2300 Shattuck Ave.  
BERKELEY, CAL.

Monitor advertisers know the confidence of Monitor readers in their offerings as fully as Monitor readers are assured of the integrity and reliability of Monitor advertisers.

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## SOUTHERN RESORTS

## FAMOUS HOTELS OF WEST COAST OF FLORIDA

DE SOTO HOTEL, PUNTA GORDA HOTEL, Tampa.  
FLORENCE VILLA, ROYAL PALM HOTEL, Ft. Myers.  
GASTAVILLA INN, TAMPA BAY HOTEL, Boca Grande.  
THE HILLSBORO, TARPON INN, Tarpon Springs.  
LIZOTTE HOTEL, VERA BEACH INN, Bradenton.  
MANA VISTA HOTEL, THE BELLEVUE, Belleair Heights.  
REACHED BY ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R. For information, etc., address Hotels.

Hotels Indian River and Rockledge (NOW OPEN)  
ROCKLEDGE, FLORIDA  
Electric light and elevator; steam heat. All outside rooms, single and double, with and without bath. ROYAL WATER SUPPLY. White hot springs. GOLF TENNIS. BILLIARDS. Orchestra. Rates reasonable. Descriptive booklet on request. Through Pullman service. HOTEL INDIAN RIVER CO., Prop. Louis Jennings, Manager

Hotel Chamberlain  
OLD POINT COMFORT  
Booklets at MARSTERS, 244 Washington St., Boston.  
MONY WHITEHOUSE, 706 Washington St., HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT. of The Christian Science Monitor, or address GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortness Monroe, Va.

EDUCATIONAL  
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A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the short-story taught by Dr. J. Berg Knapp, Editor of the "Short Story" in the "Creative Arts" series. Study course under Professor in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, and other leading colleges. 25c. Catalog free. Write today. The Home Correspondence School, Dept. 871, Springfield, Mass.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, experienced on White and other makes of cars, wishes position; best references. D. H. KNOX, 508 W. Third st., New York, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR (Danish), married, good mechanic; wife excellent chambermaid or waitress; writer and stenographer. EDWIN KYHL, Box 101, Great Neck Station (L. I.), N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man wants position; strictly temperate and obliging; not afraid of work; will go anywhere; references. JAMES CALLAHAN, 688 Sixth st., New York, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, desirable position; private party, country place, any car, even repairs; careful, polite, strictly temperate, highly recommended. JOSEPH A. PINEDA, 111 West 10th st., New York, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, married, temperate, careful driver, steady position preferred to high wages. R. F. DONAHUE, 220 27th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CHEMIST—American, registered, speaking German and French, thoroughly experienced man; references. W. J. LA SEUR, 441 Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

CLERK, 22, experienced in general office work, shipping details, bookkeeping, etc.; knowledge bookkeeping and typewriting. Address: KRATZMAN, 531 East 72d st., New York, N. Y.

COLORED COUPLE want to care for country place for winter, fuel and privileges; references. D. BREWSTER, 42 W. Third st., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

COLORED MAN wants place as caretaker on automobile and motor car; references. C. DAVID, 42 W. Third st., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

DRAUGHTSMAN wants position; mechanical; first-class layout man and draftsman on automobile and motor car; references. CHARLES DREYER, 233 West 137th st., New York, N. Y.

EGG CANDLER, experienced, wants position. BENJAMIN BERENSON, 338 8th st., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSMAN wants employment as engineering work, maps and architectural drawing. Address: ERNEST ZIEGLER, 305 Avenue A, New York, N. Y.

GERMAN COUPLE want situation; butler, valet and cook; will go anywhere. GUSTAV KRAMER, 75 8th st., New York, N. Y.

IN THE COUNTRY, on small farm, man, temperate, trustworthy and obliging; able to handle team and willing to work; references. W. L. CRANSTON, Stepienstown, N. Y.

LUMBERMAN, all-round, wishes position as foreman in lumber concern; or inspector or salesman; no preference in location; references. D. MASON, 313 Pine st., Philadelphia, Pa.

MACHINIST or toolmaker, 7 years' all-round experience. JOE DARLING, 202 Macdon st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN (34) wishes position as janitor, or to be generally useful; city or country; moderate salary; good references. R. B. RUSSELL, 160 Bleeker st., New York, N. Y.

PHOTO ENGRAVER and finisher; was formerly good engraver. CHAS. H. BASS, 120 W. Lincoln st., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

PLUMBER, A1 mechanic, will go anywhere; have worked in East and will work about transportation. Address: C. MULLER, 557 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRACTICAL FARM MANAGER open for position; has 10 years' experience; New York college training; understands all kinds progressive farming and machinery for profit. Address: W. MANOKIAN, 46 Park st., New York, N. Y.

PRINTER desires position either on newspaper work or job office at once; or would accept of position on printing plant; work as timekeeper or caretaker of property; good habits. G. NEALL, 248 Webster st., New York, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE MAN (34), successful, has been selling New York suburban real estate for 10 years; New York college training; goes anywhere; ability, integrity, responsibility and a business getter are required; can furnish references. IRVING H. WOLF, 30 W. 76th st., New York, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN, able to take entire charge of suburban developments or an estate, will sell anywhere. Address: G. T. RENKE, 32 E. Kingsbridge rd., New York, N. Y.

SALESMAN, specialty or regular line, broad experience; 20 years; New York or eastern territory preferred. GEORGE H. NAAR, 967 Bergen st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary—Energetic, well-educated man (24), fully experienced and capable of handling all office work; references from every previous employer. Address: F. H. KAMSAV, 316 West 140th st., New York, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, private secretary, 22, married, 8 years' experience; capable, faithful, trustworthy; present position 24 years, previous positions 10 years. Address: J. T. LEE, care Otis Elevator Co., sales dept., New York, N. Y.

TEACHER, visiting, experienced, desires tutoring in English; composition; special methods; or reviewing mathematics; highest references. GEORGE E. TIMPSON, 383 Centre Park West, New York, N. Y.

TILE SETTER of wide experience and practice desires permanent position at the trade. 8 years' experience. Address: GEO. M. STRONG, 60 S. Union st., Rochester, N. Y.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wants position in South or West. Address: R. A. NANN, 283 Bradford st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Position by colored man, 6 feet, good appearance, as messenger or doorman; cap, well goods; position, travel; best of references. GEORGE R. THOMPSON, 115 W. 62nd st., New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Position by colored man, 5 feet 10 inches, 22 years, 10 years' experience as messenger, porter, janitor, etc.; references. GEORGE L. DANN, 223 W. 107th st., New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Position of trust, preferably in family, by man who has been in business; willing, handy and industrious. LEWIS C. THOMAS, 86 Warren st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25) desires outside position, where good services will be appreciated; understands driving and gardening. Address: F. PIERCE, 15 Hound st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN—College graduate, speaking English and Spanish; with knowledge of bookkeeping and office experience; desires employment; unquestionable references furnished. Address: J. A. CARMAN, 515 W. 111th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires position with firm where advancement is possible; conscientious, studious and exceptional ability; references. JACOB I. SIMONS, 301 Knickerbocker av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (22) seeks position; 3 years' experience in factory; handy with machine and carpenter tool; best of references. Will start at \$10. Address: W. WATTEL, 1718 W. 183d st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (25) wishes position as purchasing agent or assistant in factory or office; 3 years' experience; good details. R. W. CHAMBERS, 630 McDonough st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (19), high school senior, German-American, honest, reliable, conscientious, desires position. WALTER G. HASSELHOFF, 562 E. 167th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position with reliable firm. E. RUSSELL, 105 Chambers st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (18), bright American of good appearance, desires permanent position where character and ability are rewarded and advanced. Address: DANIEL COHAN, 545 10th st., West New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wants situation as telephone or elevator operator. Address: EDIE IRVING WEINSTEIN, 191 Division st., New York, N. Y.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG MAN, 27, conscientious and willing to work at anything, companion, or on private yacht; late steamship stewardess; good references. FLORENCE MILLER, 612 Brooklyn st., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG MAN (21) wishes position as stenographer or elevator operator; also with clothing concern; or anything offering advancement. EDDIE L. WEINSTEIN, 191 Division st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY (21) wishes position as switchboard operator; can furnish references. MISS LOTTIE GUNSHOFF, 531 W. 124th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY desires clerical position; inexperienced but capable. MISS GLAUC BRINSMAN, 510 West 124th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN, musician, literary ability, wants position; will teach piano, voice, in family or school; assist writer, travel. MRS. E. NUGER, 43 W. 82d st., New York, N. Y.

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YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN wishes position as attendant or traveling companion, or on private yacht; late steamship stewardess; good references. FLORENCE MILLER, 612 Brooklyn st., Philadelphia, Pa.

YOUNG GIRL, would like position as stenographer or elevator operator; also with clothing concern; or anything offering advancement. EDDIE L. WEINSTEIN, 191 Division st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY (21) wishes position as switchboard operator; can furnish references. MISS LOTTIE GUNSHOFF, 531 W. 124th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY desires clerical position; inexperienced but capable. MISS GLAUC BRINSMAN, 510 West 124th st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN, musician, literary ability, wants position; will teach piano, voice, in family or school; assist writer, travel. MRS. E. NUGER, 43 W. 82d st., New York, N. Y.

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LAW- RIE, No. 17 North Wabash Ave. Tel. phone Central 5523. </div> <div> LADIES' TAILOR AND IMPORTER— M. B. MATHIAS, 1330 Foster Ave., 1507 E. 53rd St. </div> <div> LAUNDRY—PURETY LAUNDRY, 1122 Foster Ave. Phone Edg. 4209. A trial from you will be appreciated. </div> <div> MILLINERY of distinctive style and fancy fur sets may be seen at the WRIGHT HAT SHOP, Suite 201, 1137 E. 4th Ave. </div> <div> MILLINERY—FRANCES VEACH 1333 EAST 42ND STREET Individuality in Design and Style </div> <div> MILLINERY—Conservative styles and prices. CORA M. LUDOLPH, 3406 Car- roll Ave. Kedzie 1494. </div> <div> MILLINERY—DESIGNER PAULINE 403 Kennerly Bldg. Cen. 4405 </div> <div> NETTIE SPOON HANAUER 741 Fine Arts Bldg. Chicago </div> <div> THE LITTLE DRESS STUDIO— Gifts out of the ordinary for people of refinement. Fashion, china, water-colors —art craft sundries—cards for all occa- sions. Instruction in leather and china. </div> <div> PAINTING AND DECORATING—OTTO F. HAIN, painter, 1230 N. Dearborn, 1230 Clybourn av., Chicago. Phone North 1635. </div> <div> PAINTING AND DECORATING HARRY A. FALES Tel. Mid. 2054, 5623 Harper Ave. </div> <div> PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING Cliff W. Weber. Write or call on Wm. WEBER, 2502 N. Rockwell St. </div> <div> PRINTERS—KENFIELD-LEACH CO. PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGS, BOOK- LETS, Day and night. Pressrooms and color press. 1001 Plymouth St. Phone Harrison 951. All departments. </div> <div> ROOFING—Shingle and prepared—GEO. A. KYLE. Established 1884. Chicago and all suburbs. Phone Graceland 3668. 736 Belmont Ave. </div> <div> SHAMPOO 60c, hair dried by hand; hair dressed by mail giv. spec. atten. Mrs. Pe- trina, 6th floor Mentor Bldg. Tel. Cen. 3276 </div> <div> SHAMPOOING, 50c; hair dressing, man- icuring, MISS LILL DUNHAM, 120 S. S. KLEBER, Room 321, Tel. Cen. 2882. </div> <div> SHAMPOOING, Hairdressing, Manicuring, KATHRYN J. HARRIS, 1407 Belmont Harvard, Hrs. 10:30 to 5:30. 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# Late News of the Financial and Commercial World

## AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL STOCK'S MARKET ADVANCE

Recent Rise in Common Shares Quotations Puts a Check Upon Discussion of Possible Dividend Cut—Fertilizer Prospects for This Year Good

An advance of 10 points in American Agricultural Chemical common has lifted the price of that stock in less than a single month to the highest price quoted since the autumn of 1912. Without being by any means one of the most prominent issues in point of activity, it has disclosed an undertone of strength that is remarkable, when considered in light of the distinct weakness shown during the autumn and early winter. In September the stock fell to 41½, a low record of the past three years, and as recently as December its price was 43½, with considerable discussion current concerning the prospects of the dividend in the current year.

The advance to the recent high price, however, has put a check on the talk of an abandonment of the 4 per cent dividend rate on the common stock for a lower figure. Whether this talk is to be resumed will be determined in due course, but at the moment the buying has led to a pretty general revision of views in this respect.

Also there has been a revision of ideas concerning the longer future in light of the rumors that the directors propose reincorporating under the laws of Massachusetts, sacrificing the Connecticut charter in order to gain advantages which the other state's laws afford. To the average investor, this appears a small matter, and until definite announcement is made it probably will occupy only a small part in determining the position of the stock on the open market. But the prospect of dividends is another thing. From the benefit derived from past earnings, the American Agricultural Chemical is in a position now to maintain its 4 per cent annual dividend on the common stock, regardless of whether current earnings meet the required figure. The annual report for 1913 showed that on June 30 last there was on the company's books a profit and

loss surplus amounting to \$7,832,000, and that current and contingent assets amounted to \$31,025,000, as against current liabilities of no more than \$7,440,000.

There is little likelihood, however, that any of the company's present available assets, representing the income of other years, will have to be drawn against to warrant a 4 per cent common dividend in the current year. True, manufacturing profits will not be up to the high record of 1910, \$3,767,000, or even up to the total of the year following that, when net earnings were \$3,430,000. But in view of the South's undeniably large profit coming out of the valuable cotton and other crops of 1913, the prospects for a heavy demand for commercial fertilizers in the approaching season are brighter than they have been for several years past. An increase of simply 5 per cent in manufacturing profits for the current year will establish that item at \$3,300,000, which, assuming deductions to be the same as those of 1913, would enable the company to report a surplus of \$1,110,000 to meet \$733,000 required for common dividends at a 4 per cent rate.

Here is a table showing how the figures would compare:

	1913-14	1912-13	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09	1907-08
Mfg profit	\$3,300,000	\$3,767,000	\$3,430,000	\$3,200,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,100,000	\$1,800,000
Net profit	\$3,300,000	\$3,767,000	\$3,430,000	\$3,200,000	\$2,700,000	\$2,100,000	\$1,800,000
Surp for div	\$1,110,000	\$1,110,000	\$1,110,000	\$1,110,000	\$1,110,000	\$1,110,000	\$1,110,000

As things are shaping themselves, 1914 promises to be a year in which the use of fertilizers, especially in the South, will show a rapid gain. With intensive cultivation the subject of wide propagation at the present time, and with wider area given to cultivation, the outlook is especially bright. The conservatism of the American Agricultural Chemical Company in building up its property to a sound position will give an opportunity for taking advantage of whatever improvement occurs.

## CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

Charters were issued last week to the following new corporations:

Cozy Home Construction Company, Winthrop; Ralph S. Bradner, Nelson L. Orutt, Vincent B. Johnson; \$30,000.  
New England Pressed Steel Company, Boston; Frank A. Barbour, Burton R. Felton, John A. Calhoun, W. Howard Townsend, Henry L. Whittlesey; \$26,250.  
National Advertisers Motion Picture Weekly, Inc., Boston; Nat Burgess, Frank E. Farnsworth, James H. Scannell; \$10,000.

Miller's Specialty Shop, Inc.; William H. Thompson, Maurice Bushman, James W. Milne; groceries; \$10,000.  
Foster, Farrar Company, Northampton; Fred A. Farrar, Charles A. Foster, Florence M. Foster; hardware; \$30,000.

F. H. Ziegler Company, Boston; Percy H. Ziegler, Charles L. Ziegler, Donald C. Mortimer; general merchandise; \$25,000.  
United Grocery Company, Inc., Boston; Isaac Wolf, Dave Pliskin, Joe Rosenthal, Isaac Deitch; \$10,000.

Federal Binding Company, Boston; Everett F. Hinckley, Louise A. Conway, William A. Hinckley; \$25,000.  
Summer Avenue Extension Company, Springfield; Frederick N. Fowler, Ralph W. Stoddard, Frederick E. Toquet; \$5,000.

Fiske & Lane Company, Boston; Melvin A. Fiske, Theron H. Lane, Ebel L. Ripley, John J. Allen, Andrew C. Howard; \$55,000; dry goods.  
The Glenmere Company, Inc., Lynn; Harry L. Cram, Leo E. Burrell, George M. Faulkner, Minnie P. Burrill.

Young, Curley Wardwell Company, Cambridge; Orson Young, Henry A. Wardwell, Herbert G. Young, James D. Curley, Andrew L. Wardwell; barrels; \$20,000.  
Gardner Chair Company, Gardner; Horatio Gates, Fred T. Coffin, Arthur T. Jackson; \$15,000.

Medway Park Association, Medway; Addison E. Bullard, Robert J. Hodgson, James Hodgson, Thomas Goldard, William H. Wilkinson, Samuel Butler, William W. Ollendorff, Frederick C. Clark, Fred E. Geuge, Albert L. Saunders, Clinton S. Howe; \$5,000.

Inter-urban Realty Company, Boston; Thomas V. Jones, Charles E. Hall, Alice M. Kershaw; \$50,000.  
Acorn Knee Pants Company, Boston; Max Hellmann, Annie Hellmann, Morris Shabbes; \$10,000.

R. D. Marson Moving Picture Company of Massachusetts, Boston; Amariah Mayo, Rufus D. Marson, Joseph Levenson; \$50,000.  
Thomas A. Elston Company, Boston; Thomas A. Elston, John F. Elston, Richard J. McCormick; general contractors; \$25,000.

Idlewild Farm Company, Lincoln; Eugene H. Moore, Henry H. Arnold, Winthrop W. Moore; \$40,000.  
Ideal Theater Company, Boston; Hiram Abrams, Silas H. Bunce, Walter E. Greene, Harry Asher, Joseph M. Levenson; \$5,000.

G. Angelo Company, Boston; John DuPrato, Louis R. Rondina, Angelino (Ghirardini), Virgil G. S. Ghirardini, William G. S. Ghirardini; fruit; \$85,000.  
Acme Audit Company, Boston; William W. Blaisdell, Linwood P. Wright; \$25,000.

## PEOPLE'S GAS CO. REPORTS FOR THE YEAR

NEW YORK—Peoples Gas Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1913:

	1913	1912
Gross	\$18,825,334	\$16,370,926
Net	6,417,578	6,103,217
Before charges	4,180,785	3,909,711
Depreciation	1,286,721	1,259,961
Surplus after charges	2,894,064	2,649,750
Dividends	2,357,500	2,450,000
Surplus	536,564	199,750

\*Equal to 7.49 per cent on \$35,000,000 stock, compared with 7.54 per cent on \$35,000,000 stock previous year.

## NORTHERN PINE OUTPUT

ST. LOUIS—Production of northern pine during 1913 was 1,317,216,000 feet, against 1,337,232,000 in 1912. Shipments slightly exceeded output, being 1,420,884,000 feet. Decrease in production was 1.5 per cent from 1912 and in shipments 11.8 per cent.

## ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK—Atlantic Refining Company, a former Standard Oil subsidiary, reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1913: Gross operating, \$3,734,292; profit from appropriation of previous inventories, \$74,545; total profit, \$3,808,777.

## IMPORTS UNDER THE NEW TARIFF LAW INCREASING

Gain for December Over Corresponding Month of Previous Year Is Striking and Away Above the December Average

## WAREHOUSE MOVING

NEW YORK—Importers are still in doubt as to the definite effects of the new tariff. Prior to December there was no decided change in the movement of imports, compared with corresponding months a year ago. With December, however, a marked change is shown in the increase of imports by more than \$30,000,000 over those of December, 1912, and nearly \$52,000,000 more than the average December imports for the four preceding years. There were received during that month in 1913 imports valued at \$183,732,739, compared with \$153,580,429 for December, 1912, and \$148,210,536 of imports in November, 1913.

To the end of December the new tariff had been in operation 89 days, with the exception of the schedule in woolen goods and on sugar. During that period of almost three full months imports amounted to \$486,860,482, compared with \$484,288,308 for the like three months in 1912, indicating no extraordinary amount of foreign merchandise under the new act.

There was, however, one marked change in the import movement as is shown by comparison of warehouse withdrawals.

During the first 28 days under the new schedule in October withdrawals from warehouses amounted to \$35,093,871, compared with \$15,615,249 in October, 1912, and with \$12,313,572, the value of goods entered at warehouses in October, 1913. The corresponding withdrawals for November following were valued at \$13,562,079, indicating that the warehouse movement as a feature of imports under the new schedules had largely spent its force during the first month. The movement of goods into warehouses and the withdrawals from them apparently became fairly normal thereafter, as shown by comparison of the October and November warehouse transactions. Below are the figures for these two months:

Total imports	\$132,878,896	\$148,210,536
Loss warehouse	12,313,572	14,300,083
Ent for immed. consumption	120,565,324	133,910,453
Withdrawn from warehouses	\$5,009,871	\$12,992,079
Total for consump	\$135,575,195	\$146,902,532

Interest among importers centers in the record which imports of woolen goods may make under the lower duties effective Jan. 1. The quantity in bond on the latter date this year was nearly 11,000,000 yards, valued at \$2,317,524, or nearly twice the total of a year ago. Woolen houses handling foreign makes have sold freely to the tailoring trade. That trade for some months had stunted its stocks in anticipation of getting imported woolsens at an equal or nearly equal price to the American product.

## QUIET TRADE IN ANTHRACITE COAL MARKET PREVAILS

Continued quiet trade in anthracite prevails in this market, due to the remarkably open weather, says the Coal Trade Journal. Dealers are maintaining a certain degree of hopefulness, based upon the possibility that February and March will average up the season's temperature somewhat, rather than upon any actual indications that demand will broaden in the near future.

Meanwhile there is a disposition to delay asking for deliveries on contracts, the retailers being well supplied, as a rule, with demand from their patrons running considerably below normal in this section.

It is emphatically a weather market, and this characterization applies in a measure also to bituminous coal requirements, although reported gains in some lines of manufacturing have improved the situation slightly since the early part of January. Coal for heating purposes, however, is consumed slowly under ruling conditions, and new business is far from satisfactory in volume.

Boston and many other New England points made ample preparations early in the season for normal winter requirements, and there are supplies in excess of current needs throughout the southern section of this territory. Coal merchants are anxiously awaiting a drop in the mercury that will hold steadily for a good cold spell, and reduce the stocks in consumers' bins.

Prices hold pretty well, mainly because dealers have not as yet reached the limit of patience, and it is not certain that slight concessions would make much difference in the demand.

At Mystic wharf New River and Pocahontas coals bring \$2.65 to \$2.85 on the cars. Georges Creek is held at \$3.05. For Pennsylvania the range is shaded a little, 95 cents to \$1.40 or even \$1.60 at the mines being quoted, and the call for it is limited.

## NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY

NEW YORK—New Orleans Railway & Light Company reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1913: Gross earnings, \$6,924,428; increase \$204,278; net earnings, \$2,492,848; decrease \$59,416; surplus, \$872,579; decrease \$122,454.

## JUDGE LOVETT IS HOPEFUL OVER OUTLOOK

NEW YORK—R. S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who sailed for Egypt Saturday on the steamship Martha Washington, in discussing affairs of the road said that he felt hopeful regarding the outlook for business this year but that the budget for 1914 would call for the outlay of only a nominal sum.

"Mr. Mohlar and Mr. Farrell have been in the city for the past few days," he said, "and we have been discussing the needs of the various divisions of the system. We will probably buy a few rails this year as we are building 75 miles of new line in Idaho upon which we will probably lay some of the 75 and 80-lb rails now in our main line and buy new 90-lb rails to replace the lighter ones. It is not the intention of the company to purchase any more freight cars this year, as we consider that we have enough to care for our business. A little later orders may be given for other classes of rolling stock, however."

In connection with the convertible bonds of the company, Mr. Lovett said that it would be illegal to make any readjustment of the conversion rights of the holders of convertible bonds, as has been proposed and urged by some of the bondholders because of the special dividend to be paid to the common stockholders of record March 2. The Dutch bondholders had presented a protest, he said, but the company had sent a cable to them explaining the position of the directors in the matter.

Mr. Lovett will be absent for about eight weeks.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Orders for 10,000 steel cars, calling for 200,000 tons of steel, have been placed in part tonight.

German money financiers have made demand for admission to floor of Berlin stock exchange.

At end of year 1913, 18,648 miles of railroad were under construction in Canada, compared with 8826 miles at end of 1912.

Thomas S. Dee has withdrawn from the firm of Paine, Webber & Co. The remaining partners have formed a new firm under the same name.

Sauerbeck's index price for end of January of 45 commodities shows a decline to 83.5 from 83.9 at end of December, with the average of 11 years—1867-1877—at 100.

New York houses dealing in "baby" bonds report many inquiries already for 100 pieces of forthcoming \$55,000,000 Southern Pacific convertible bond issue. It is estimated that \$125,000,000 of mercantile paper was handled by New York brokers in January, and that \$40,000,000 of commercial paper was purchased by Chicago banks.

Berlin cable says: German business is still showing marked activity. Bank clearings in January broke previous records and exceeded December's by 9 per cent. The huge success of the Prussian loan created impression that the market for capital was in a much stronger position than hitherto.

London special says Saturday's announcements included Chinese government railway loan of £800,000 5 per cent bonds at 87½. Corporation of London is offering £1,000,000 in 3½s at about 95. It is understood a Greek loan will be issued in March. It will total £10,000,000, of which £7,000,000 will be offered in Paris, £2,000,000 in London and £1,000,000 in Athens.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Feb. 9)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Birmingham, Ala.—N. Berry; U. S. Denver—J. Noble and M. D. Guldman of Golden Eagle Dry Goods Co., Essex.  
New York—Fred Koch of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.  
New York—J. C. E. of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.  
Ponce, P. R.—Pedro Perez de Francisco Forzera; Roxbury.  
San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams, Marvin & Co.; Tour.  
San Francisco—N. S. Nickelsberg of Cohn & Nickelsberg; 30 South St.  
Savannah—D. J. Rosenheim of Rosenheim Shoe Co.; Lenox.  
Each door—Stanley Wass of Roblee, Wass Shoe Co.; 110 Lincoln st.

LEATHER BUYERS  
St. Louis—C. D. P. Hamilton of International Shoe Co.; Tour.  
St. Louis—Paul Hogan and A. C. Brown of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.; Tour.  
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

Following changes are shown in the weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks:

	1913	1912
Loans	\$226,001,000	\$1,902,000
Circulation	9,842,000	37,000
Deposits	170,551,000	3,470,000
Due banks	30,348,000	3,180,000
U. S. deposits	1,562,000	9,000
Reserve funds	30,969,000	337,000
Each door	15,381,000	448,000
Due from banks	25,200,000	30,000
5% fund	500,000	37,000
Legal tenders	3,332,000	37,000
Specie	29,010,000	158,000
Reserve excess	5,916,571	181,280
Excess with no agt.	13,254,571	84,714

\*Decrease.  
Excess of reserves last year in Boston \$1,054,143; excess with reserve agents, \$12,110,143.

## BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 57½ cents, up ¼ cent; Mexican dollars 45½ cents, up ¼ cent.

LONDON—Bar silver 2611-16d, up 1-16d.

## COMMON STOCK MAY RECEIVE A SMALL PAYMENT

Upswing in Central Leather Due to Expectation That It May Be Placed on Regular Dividend Basis This Year

## PROSPECTS BRIGHTER

The upward swing in Central Leather's \$30,701,000 common stock in the face of a generally declining market is based directly upon the prospects that this issue will go upon a regular dividend basis some time this year. When Central Leather surprised its friends late in December by declaring an initial dividend on the junior stock issue, directors simply announced "a dividend" of \$2 per share, payable in February. No statement was made nor could it properly have been made, as to what the outlook was for its repetition or the exact period it was designed to cover.

But 1914 has opened up a far better leather year than was promised in November and December. In fact sales of sole leather for the last four weeks have been larger in quantity than during the preceding three months. Not only has a large volume of leather been absorbed by shoemakers, but prices have been well sustained, with an advancing tendency. Best grade of union sole for example may be quoted at 41 to 42 cents per pound, which is about two cents higher than in the early fall of 1913. Of course hide prices have been climbing even faster than the advance in leather, but it is encouraging that the big sole leather company has been able to get the major portion of the higher hide prices in higher leather quotations.

If Central Leather common does go on a regular dividend basis, directors will be modest in their declaration. There is no disposition to pay out all of profits in dividends. The company needs to keep something in reserve to turn back into the property. The most that can probably be expected is a \$3 per annual rate, and it may be that the 1914 distribution will be held at \$2, payable \$1 every six months.

There was a disposition to criticize the December dividend on the ground that directors were forced into doing something they did not entirely approve. This appears not to have been the case, the action of the board being founded on the conviction that the company can regularly earn and pay a small common dividend and at the same time maintain its position as entirely free from banking debt and with a large surplus of cash at intervals to loan on the street.

## SHOWING OF THE TRUNK LINES IS NOT FAVORABLE

The Vanderbilt lines and the Pennsylvania system on Dec. 31 closed a year of most unsatisfactory earnings in point of net, although gross was substantially ahead of the previous year, notwithstanding that it was on the decline in the latter months of 1913.

In spite of the fact that the Vanderbilt lines added more than \$17,500,000 of revenue, their net earnings after taxes were almost \$12,000,000 less than in the 1912 year, a decrease of 16.7 per cent.

The record of the Pennsylvania system was equally poor. In spite of the fact that gross revenue of the lines east and west of Pittsburgh was \$17,800,000 larger than in 1912; net after taxes fell off in the aggregate nearly as much as in the case of the Vanderbilt lines, or to be exact, \$11,222,973, or 13.5 per cent.

In November the trend of gross earnings on both the Pennsylvania and New York Central lines became strongly downward, the Vanderbilts in fact showing a considerable loss in October. The tendency was further accentuated in December, the Vanderbilt lines in that month losing over \$1,000,000 in total operating revenues and the Pennsylvania \$1,150,000. From February, 1913, Pennsylvania comparisons were made with big earnings of 1912, registered drastic losses in net, notwithstanding substantial increases in operating revenues for the greater part of the year. The Vanderbilt lines maintained consistent gains in net until June, when the tide set strongly in the other direction.

The following shows the decreases in earnings of the Pennsylvania system and the Vanderbilt lines for the full year 1913 in comparison with 1912:

	1913	1912
Gross earnings	\$1,440,437	\$1,000,322
Operating expenses	895,301	70,001
Net earnings	545,136	930,321
Surplus after dividends	30,148	167,136
Previous surplus	430,146	167,284
Final surplus	470,294	334,420

## BUFFALO GENERAL ELECTRIC YEAR

NEW YORK—Buffalo General Electric Company for year ended Dec. 31 last:

	1913	1912
Gross earnings	\$1,440,437	\$1,000,322
Operating expenses	895,301	70,001
Net earnings	545,136	930,321
Surplus after dividends	30,148	167,136
Previous surplus	430,146	167,284
Final surplus	470,294	334,420

## HALF YEAR'S SHOWING OF THE INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT

Earnings for Last Six Months Considerably Better Than for Corresponding Period of Last Year—Estimated Twenty Per Cent Will Be Shown

NEW YORK—Interborough Rapid Transit Company during the six months ended Dec. 31 last earned a surplus available for dividends equal to 9.35 per cent on its \$35,000,000 outstanding capital stock as compared with 8.07 in the corresponding period a year ago. This is at the annual rate of 18.70 per cent as against 16.14 per cent.

The second half of any given fiscal period is always more favorable for the Interborough, and it is believed that from now until the close of June a larger volume of business will be handled and that the gains in revenue will be larger than those exhibited for the last six months in comparison with 1912.

Last year the company earned a surplus available for dividends equal to 18.68 per cent on the outstanding capital stock, as compared with 18.64 per cent on the outstanding capital stock, as compared with 14.69 per cent in 1911 and 17.38 per cent in 1910. On the basis of returns now at hand, estimates are made that over 20 per cent will be shown available for the stock this year.

December gains in gross and net earnings were \$72,900 and \$97,035, respectively, while the surplus available for dividends was about \$124,000 greater than in the same month last year. For the half-year the gross improvement was about \$262,000, that of the net over \$427,000, and surplus available for dividends almost \$500,000.

This exhibit is noteworthy as it clearly indicates that greater efficiency of operation was maintained for both periods than a year ago. The operating ratio for the month was 38.15 per cent, as compared with 39.90 per cent in December last year, while for the six months it was 39.59 per cent, contrasted with 41.30 per cent in 1912. Interest charges, as well as

taxes, have been smaller than last year, which resulted in swelling the improvement in surplus available for dividends. In December the Interborough carried about 59,350,000 passengers or an increase of 1,401,000 over the corresponding period last year, and for the half year the total was 312,233,000, or 5,320,000 more than in 1912. On the basis of returns at hand, the company should show an increase of more than 12,000,000 passengers for the year to end June 30 next.

From time to time the rumor of increased or extra dividends by the Interborough comes up for discussion in financial and speculative circles. In this connection many are inclined to believe that the Interborough Metropolitan company will soon consider the question of resuming dividends on its preferred stock. Those in a position to speak with authority, however, do not expect anything along this line will be seriously considered for several months. In the meantime quotations of the stock are being held at high levels and some predict even higher prices, notwithstanding the apparently slim prospect of anything being distributed on the preferred stock for months.

On Jan. 1 the Interborough Metropolitan company had about \$2,000,000 of short-term notes maturing, part of which were paid off and the balance extended for six months. It is hoped that before the ones extended mature a large part will have been paid off from the company's surplus, which will leave only \$4,000,000 of notes outstanding which mature July 1, 1915. Before these notes mature arrangements will probably be made to put through a financial plan which will provide for the sale of bonds to cover this issue or perhaps a portion may be paid off.

## ST. PAUL'S OPERATIONS FOR FIRST HALF OF FISCAL YEAR

NEW YORK—In the six months ended Dec. 31, the first half of the fiscal year, St. Paul exceeded dividend requirements by about \$1,660,000. In this estimate "other income" is not reckoned. Adding that item would probably raise the margin another \$1,000,000. The company seems comfortably settled in the ranks of 5 per cent dividend payers, and there are no indications that the near future will see the common stock back on the old 7 per cent basis. In common with other western roads, its gross has fallen below last year's record totals, although the decrease has not been at all marked.

Increased charges, due to comparatively heavy financing of the past 12 months have played a more important part in curtailing the dividend balance than any traffic losses. It would not be surprising if the company were again in the market for money before the end of the current year. The \$10,000,000 4½ per cent general mortgage bonds just sold are a tried investment issue and do not come under the new blanket refunding mortgage. There was some question of trying the market with some of the new bonds instead of selling the general mortgage issues, which were held in the treasury. The company may decide to do this later on



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## IMPORTANT BASEBALL WEEK STARTS IN NEW YORK TODAY

National League Rules Committee Opens Deliberations Which Are Expected to Have a Serious Bearing on the Future of the Popular National Outdoor Pastime

NEW YORK—Today marks the opening in this city of what is expected to be one of the most important weeks known to baseball in some years. The rules committee of the National league will start the week's proceedings with a meeting at which the question of making changes, if any, in the code that prevailed in 1913 will be determined. The International league is also to hold its schedule meeting today.

These meetings are scheduled to be followed by a meeting of the National league tomorrow for the purpose of adopting a schedule for 1914 and this will, in turn, be followed by the schedule meeting of the American league on Wednesday. That more than the playing schedules for these two leagues will be considered at these meetings, is generally admitted by the club owners of the two major leagues.

Few changes are expected to be made in the rules. The chief one is expected to relate to the deliberate passing of a batsman. President B. B. Johnson of the American league has gone on record as greatly opposed to this play and followers of baseball in general do not care for it.

How to prevent it has been a perplexing question, and the best solution yet offered seems to be that of Henry O'Day, umpire in the National league and a member of the rules committee of that body. His idea is to have a catcher's box four feet in width. This would keep that player from going to one side of the plate to receive the balls thrown by the pitcher outside of the reach of the batsman. It is expected this will meet with general approval.

Umpire O'Day has another idea which he will present to the committee. It is in regard to the managers of teams. He wants a rule that will keep the managers on the bench and limit all protests on the umpire's decisions to the field captain. It is not expected this will be received with approval.

After the schedules have been approved by the two major leagues it is expected that the federal league will receive considerable attention. That the two major leagues have been devising means of contesting the "outlaws" has been known for some time. An important meeting was held in Pittsburgh recently by the heads of the National and

American leagues, but nothing regarding what was done there has been given to the public. It is expected the work of this meeting will be talked over by the magnates and some definite announcement made regarding what action they are to take.

The plan now held to be the best by major league club owners is to take the cases of players who have deserted into the courts. Accepting the Lajoie case of 1902 as a precedent, the majority of the club owners feel that the reserve clause in the ball players' contract will stand a test in court. Hence they plan to have injunctions issued against the players to restrain them from playing with the Federals.

Other plans which have been discussed by the majors and which will undoubtedly come up for further discussion here this week include one of placing class AA teams in Pittsburgh, Washington, Chicago or Brooklyn to make everyday baseball the rule in three cities which have but one team now, and to provide an opening for Charles Wheelman, the Federals' leading batter, into organized baseball with a club in Chicago. C. W. Murphy, the Cub owner, is strongly against this plan, which would put a club in Chicago's North Side. President Barrow of the International league says there is no chance of a transfer of an International league team to either Pittsburgh or Washington, but the league would be willing to consider the proposition of putting the Jersey City franchise in Brooklyn.

The "blacklist" plan, which would prevent any of the deserters from coming back into the fold, has several advocates among the major league club owners, but they are the men who have not lost valuable property. President C. H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club has come out strongly against this method of procedure because it would mean a big personal loss to him.

Federal league officials will watch these deliberations closely, and it is expected that they will devise plans to meet the opposition and adopt a schedule of their own. The decision to keep Toronto in the circuit at the meeting Saturday came as a surprise to the followers of that league, as it was expected that the franchise would be transferred to Cleveland or Cincinnati.

## WELSH FOOTBALL VICTORY DUE TO FORWARD LINE

Defeat of Scottish Rugby Team Caused by Determined Playing of Winning Team's Forwards

LONDON—The Welsh rugby football victory Saturday, by 2 dropped goals and 1 penalty goal and 1 try to 1 goal or 24 points to 5 was mainly due to the Welsh superiority at forward. During the first half the Scottish forwards played a determined game and the half time scores were Wales 4 dropped goals and a penalty goal to 1 goal or 7 points to 5. The Scottish three-quarters were much faster than the Welshmen, but owing to the weakness of the forward line they were ineffective.

Sloan and Hamilton took the places of Milroy and Bowse, who were unable to play at halfback for Scotland and Sloan made a fine first appearance in the international matches, but the Welsh halves were a better pair.

In the interuniversity association match won by Cambridge with 2 goals to 1, Woosnam at center-half played splendidly. Henazi, the Cambridge inside left and Popham the Oxford full-back also played well. Both goal-keepers played an excellent game, but Cambridge except for a short period in the second half displayed all-round superiority.

In the seventh amateur international association match between England and Wales, the former showed the superiority indicated by the score of 9 goals to 1. Louch scored 4 goals, Woodward 2 goals, Sharpe 1 and Raymond 1. Morris of Wales placed the ball through his own goal, thus giving to England the ninth point.

The most interesting result in the league matches was the 2 goals to 0 defeat of Swindon by Crystal Palace, both teams having now secured the same number of points, 33 for 24 matches. As Crystal Palace have a slightly superior goal average, Swindon for first time this season lose their position as leaders in the southern league, Crystal Palace going into first place.

In the first league the Blackburn Rovers have again established a strong lead, having secured 5 points more than Sunderland, who are second. Notts county are once more at the head of the second league.

## MICHIGAN TIES COLLEGE RECORD

WASHINGTON—Michigan Agricultural College equaled the college record in the intercollegiate rifle shooting competition during the past week, when it made a score of 988 out of a possible 1000 points. M. R. Freeman of this team tied the individual record with a perfect score of 200. This is the second time this has ever been done in college shooting. Results for the week are announced as follows:

Class A—Michigan Aggies, 988, vs. Massachusetts Aggies, 988; Iowa State, 950, vs. California, 939; West Virginia, 945, vs. North Carolina, 914; vs. Purdue, 911; North Georgia Aggies, 923, vs. Princeton, 911; Minnesota, 936, vs. Massachusetts Tech, 930.

Class B—Wisconsin, 928, vs. Cornell, 926; Washington State, 965, vs. Vermont, 918; Dartmouth, 923, vs. Kansas, 849; Naval Academy, 935, vs. Maine, 919; Oklahoma Aggies, 917, vs. Columbia, 847; Clemson, 900, vs. Illinois, 874.

Class C—Pennsylvania, 921, vs. Oregon Aggies, 907; Illinois, 934, vs. Louisiana State, 847; Notre Dame, 931, vs. Missouri, 905; Worcester Poly, 915, vs. Arizona, 856; Kansas State Aggies, 908, vs. Pennsylvania State, 847.

Class D—St. Lawrence, 921, vs. Cornell, 926; Washington State, 965, vs. Vermont, 918; Dartmouth, 923, vs. Kansas, 849; Naval Academy, 935, vs. Maine, 919; Oklahoma Aggies, 917, vs. Columbia, 847; Clemson, 900, vs. Illinois, 874.

Class E—St. Lawrence, 921, vs. Cornell, 926; Washington State, 965, vs. Vermont, 918; Dartmouth, 923, vs. Kansas, 849; Naval Academy, 935, vs. Maine, 919; Oklahoma Aggies, 917, vs. Columbia, 847; Clemson, 900, vs. Illinois, 874.

Class F—St. Lawrence, 921, vs. Cornell, 926; Washington State, 965, vs. Vermont, 918; Dartmouth, 923, vs. Kansas, 849; Naval Academy, 935, vs. Maine, 919; Oklahoma Aggies, 917, vs. Columbia, 847; Clemson, 900, vs. Illinois, 874.

Class G—St. Lawrence, 921, vs. Cornell, 926; Washington State, 965, vs. Vermont, 918; Dartmouth, 923, vs. Kansas, 849; Naval Academy, 935, vs. Maine, 919; Oklahoma Aggies, 917, vs. Columbia, 847; Clemson, 900, vs. Illinois, 874.

Class H—St. Lawrence, 921, vs. Cornell, 926; Washington State, 965, vs. Vermont, 918; Dartmouth, 923, vs. Kansas, 849; Naval Academy, 935, vs. Maine, 919; Oklahoma Aggies, 917, vs. Columbia, 847; Clemson, 900, vs. Illinois, 874.

Class I—St. Lawrence, 921, vs. Cornell, 926; Washington State, 965, vs. Vermont, 918; Dartmouth, 923, vs. Kansas, 849; Naval Academy, 935, vs. Maine, 919; Oklahoma Aggies, 917, vs. Columbia, 847; Clemson, 900, vs. Illinois, 874.

Class J—St. Lawrence, 921, vs. Cornell, 926; Washington State, 965, vs. Vermont, 918; Dartmouth, 923, vs. Kansas, 849; Naval Academy, 935, vs. Maine, 919; Oklahoma Aggies, 917, vs. Columbia, 847; Clemson, 900, vs. Illinois, 874.

Class K—St. Lawrence, 921, vs. Cornell, 926; Washington State, 965, vs. Vermont, 918; Dartmouth, 923, vs. Kansas, 849; Naval Academy, 935, vs. Maine, 919; Oklahoma Aggies, 917, vs. Columbia, 847; Clemson, 900, vs. Illinois, 874.

Class L—St. Lawrence, 921, vs. Cornell, 926; Washington State, 965, vs. Vermont, 918; Dartmouth, 923, vs. Kansas, 849; Naval Academy, 935, vs. Maine, 919; Oklahoma Aggies, 917, vs. Columbia, 847; Clemson, 900, vs. Illinois, 874.

## THIRD ROUND IN NATIONAL TITLE TOURNAMENT TODAY

Pairings Bring Together Many Noted Squash Racquet Players in Race for Championship Now Held by George Whitney

### FAVORITES WINNERS

NEW YORK—With matches in the third round of the national squash racquet championship tournament of 1914 scheduled for today, the quest for the title now held by George Whitney of the Harvard Club of New York is fast nearing completion. The pairings for this round bring together M. L. Cornell of Columbia and George Whitney of Harvard, M. D. Whitman of Harvard and G. Abbott of Heights Casino, C. M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent A. C., and L. E. Mahan, Columbia, and Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, Harvard, vs. E. Du Pont Irving, also of the Harvard Club.

Five matches were played during the second day of the tournament, all of which were decided in straight sets. George Whitney, the present champion, and Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, the former title holder, came through the second round easily, while Malcolm D. Whitman, the former national lawn tennis champion, was also numbered among the winners.

Of the eight players remaining in the competition, four represent the Harvard Club, two wear the colors of the Heights Casino and one each from Columbia University and Crescent Athletic Club. Dr. Stillman was opposed by his clubmate, J. V. Onatara, Jr., but the former champion was not required to exert himself to win. He played the side walls and corners in fine fashion and completely outclassed Onatara.

M. D. Whitman showed that he had lost none of his old-time cunning in handling the racquet. He was opposed by J. O. Low, Heights Casino, who defeated A. J. Cordier, the national handball champion, in the opening round. The first set was an interesting display of squash tennis, the opposing players keeping on even terms until near the end of the set when Whitman lost 15-13. Low showed poor form in the second set and Whitman made a runaway score.

L. E. Mahan, Columbia University Club, and W. W. Pell, Crescent A. C., furnished the closest match of the day. Pell put up a surprisingly strong game, and there was little to choose between the pair at the end. Mahan always appeared to have a trifle more in reserve than his opponent, and in the end won out 18-14, 18-17. Five points extra were played in each set, the aggregate being 36 to 31.

L. Du Pont Irving, champion of the Harvard Club, won from E. Du Pont Irving of the same organization. The Crimson title holder secured a big lead in the opening set and held it throughout the match. G. Abbott, Heights Casino, maintained his winning form against E. Putnam, Columbia Club. The summary of the second round:

Malcolm D. Whitman, Harvard Club, defeated Josiah O. Low, Heights Casino, 15-5, 15-5.

George Abbott, Heights Casino, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia University Club, 15-5, 15-5.

Lyle E. Mahan, Columbia University Club, defeated W. W. Pell, Crescent A. C., 18-14, 18-17.

Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, Harvard Club, defeated J. V. Onatara, Jr., Harvard Club, 15-5, 15-5.

L. Du Pont Irving, Harvard Club, defeated E. Du Pont Irving, Harvard Club, 15-5, 15-5.

Parame-St. Maio, Parame G. C., 9 holes, Mons. Cooper-Meece.

Paris, Societe de Golf de Paris, Versailles, 18 holes, Secretary du Golf de Paris, La Boule, Versailles.

Pau, Pau P. C., Plaine de Billere, 18 holes, secretary, Golf Club, Pau.

Pournichet, St. Marguerite G. C., 9 holes, C. H. Macarthy Spiers, Kers Gai, de St. Marguerite; winter address, 8 Rue Martel, Paris.

Rouen, Rouen G. C., 18 holes, Mons. Poitevin.

St. Jean de Luz, St. Jean de Luz G. C., 12 holes, Frank Jacobs, The Club, Chatelet du Lac, St. Jean de Luz.

St. Jean de Luz, Nivelle G. C., 18 holes, Count O'Byrne, 1 Rue Garat, St. Jean de Luz.

St. Marguerite, St. Marguerite G. C., 9 holes, E. Ortmans, 52 Boulevard St. Michel, Paris.

St. Raphael, Valescure, Valescure G. C., 9 holes, A. E. Madge, Valescure, St. Raphael.

Tours, Tours G. C., 9 holes, honorary secretary, Golf Club.

Vichy, 9 holes, C. P. Levilly, Hotel Majestic, Vichy.

Vittel, Vittel G. C., 9 holes, Dr. Johnston-Bald, Villa Minima, Vittel.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

As we are now approaching that time of year when many people hie themselves across the broad Atlantic, it may prove of use to such fortunate individuals to have a list of the golfing resorts on the European continent. This list has been compiled by Golf Illustrated and gives the names of the club secretaries, as well as the number of holes of each course. It certainly is surprising how golf has been taken up so rapidly everywhere, for only a few years ago it had scarcely been heard of on the continent outside of a few places popular with British travelers.

The list is rather a long one, so we will give the clubs in France first and the others tomorrow.

Aix-les-Bains, Aix-les-Bains G. C., 9 holes, A. M. Robertson.

Aracchon, Aracchon G. C., 9 holes, Hon. Sec., Aracchon.

Arges, Arges G. C. (Pyrenees), 18 holes, J. Peyrafitte, Golf Club, Arges.

Biarritz, Biarritz G. C., 18 holes, Hon. Sec., Golf Club, Biarritz.

Bordeaux, Golf Bordeaux, 18 holes, E. T. H. Edwards, Anglo-American Club, 26, Allsee de Tourney.

Boulogne, Boulogne G. C., Wimereux, 18 holes, Howard Williams, Golf Club, Wimereux, Pas de Calais.

Boulogne, Boulogne Golfing Society, 9 holes, Hon. Sec., 6 Rue Victor Hugo.

Cabourg, Grand Hotel Golf Course, 27 holes, Grand Hotel.

Cannes, Cannes G. C., Napoule, 18 holes, T. K. Ashton, Golf Club, Napoule.

Cannes, Cannes Ladies G. C., 9 holes, T. K. Ashton, Golf Club, Napoule.

Chantilly, Chantilly G. C. (Oise), 18 holes, A. Renard, Hon. Sec.

Compiegne (Oise), Societe de Sport de Compiegne, 18 holes, G. Gauvin.

Costebelle (Hyerres), Costebelle Golf Club, 18 holes, Colonel Moggeridge, Costebelle Hotel.

Deauville, Deauville Golf Club, 18 holes, M. Batut, 157 Rue de l'Universite, Paris; 3 Rue de Cerde, Deauville.

Dieppe, Dieppe Golf Club, 18 holes, W. Martin, Golf Club, Dieppe.

Dinard, Dinard Golf Club, St. Briac, 18 holes, C. Hermens, Dinard Club.

Dinard Ladies Golf Club, 18 holes, C. Hermens, Dinard Club.

Etretat, Etretat Golf Club, 18 holes, secretary, Hotel de Golf, Etretat.

Evian-les-Bains, Evian golf links, 9 holes, F. P. Wood, Chalet de Golf, Evian-les-Bains.

Flers-Breucq, Golf du Sart, 9 holes, R. A. Little, Golf du Sart, Flers-Breucq (Nord).

Fontainebleau, Societe du Golf de Fontainebleau, 18 holes, A. Dours.

Granville, Golf de Granville, 18 holes, F. P. J. de Fenlo, 17 Rue St. Paul.

Hardelet, Hardelet G. C., 9 holes, secretary, Chateau d'Hardelet, Pont de Briques, Pas de Calais.

Hyerres, Hyerres G. C., 18 holes, George H. Logan.

La Fayette St. Gervais, Bains du Fayet G. C., 9 holes, Paul F. Brun.

Le Pecq, St. Germain, Golf de l'Ermitage le Pecq, 12 holes, Hon. Sec. Golf Club.

Le Touquet, Societe de Golf, 18 holes, G. Helley, Le Touquet Golf Club, Etaples, Pas de Calais.

Lille, Golf du Sart, 9 holes, R. A. Little, Golf du Sart, Flers-Breucq (Nord).

Luchon, Luchon G. C., 9 holes, Y. Brown-Westhead, Villa Venona, Luchon.

Martigny, Martigny G. C., 9 holes, Andre Depoisse, 5 Rue Bochart-de-Saron, Paris.

Menton, Mentone G. C., 18 holes, C. Saunderson.

Monte Carlo, Monte Carlo G. C., 18 holes, W. A. C. Lethbridge.

Nice, Nice Golf Club, Cannes, Alpes Maritimes, 18 holes, J. R. Hay-Gordon, Nice Golf Club.

Parame-St. Maio, Parame G. C., 9 holes, Mons. Cooper-Meece.

Paris, Societe de Golf de Paris, Versailles, 18 holes, Secretary du Golf de Paris, La Boule, Versailles.

Pau, Pau P. C., Plaine de Billere, 18 holes, secretary, Golf Club, Pau.

Pournichet, St. Marguerite G. C., 9 holes, C. H. Macarthy Spiers, Kers Gai, de St. Marguerite; winter address, 8 Rue Martel, Paris.

Rouen, Rouen G. C., 18 holes, Mons. Poitevin.

St. Jean de Luz, St. Jean de Luz G. C., 12 holes, Frank Jacobs, The Club, Chatelet du Lac, St. Jean de Luz.

St. Jean de Luz, Nivelle G. C., 18 holes, Count O'Byrne, 1 Rue Garat, St. Jean de Luz.

St. Marguerite, St. Marguerite G. C., 9 holes, E. Ortmans, 52 Boulevard St. Michel, Paris.

St. Raphael, Valescure, Valescure G. C., 9 holes, A. E. Madge, Valescure, St. Raphael.

Tours, Tours G. C., 9 holes, honorary secretary, Golf Club.

Vichy, 9 holes, C. P. Levilly, Hotel Majestic, Vichy.

Vittel, Vittel G. C., 9 holes, Dr. Johnston-Bald, Villa Minima, Vittel.

## NO RADICAL CHANGES MADE IN THE 1913 FOOTBALL RULES

Chief Feature of the New Code Will Be Elimination of the Coach From the Side Lines—No More Safeties Such as Took Place in Last Harvard-Yale Game

NEW YORK—Followers of American college football in general are today expressing much satisfaction over the fact that the rules as in effect during 1913 will continue next fall with one or two minor exceptions which are not expected to make any changes in the play. The rules of last year met with more general satisfaction than any other code tried out and with a year's experience back of them the coaches should be able to make the 1914 game even more attractive to players and spectators than that of this fall.

While there was much discussion and many changes proposed at the annual meeting of the rules committee in its two sessions which came to a close late Saturday, the rule makers in general did not favor most of the propositions. The West appeared to have more desire to make changes than the East; but there was not much unity on any of the propositions.

Probably the change that will most affect the game is that relating to the coaches and it should not affect the work of the eleven from a spectacular point of view. Up to the present time the head coach has been permitted to roam up and down the side lines at will. This has oftentimes resulted in his having more to do with the running of the eleven than the captain or quarterback. Next year's rules will confine his activities to the bench where he will be allowed to sit during the contest. It is the hope of the rules makers that this will make the game more of a contest where the players themselves will have to work out the problems, although the coach will still be where he can send in a substitute with instructions if he cares to.

That a field judge may be used in a game in addition to the officials employed in 1913 will depend on the competing teams. The idea was brought forward by Walter Camp of Yale who believes the game has become so intricate that another official is needed. The majority of the rules committee did not favor passing a rule that such a man should be employed, but voted that this question should be left to the competing teams with the right to have one if they desired.

Advocates of a penalty to prohibit a team making a deliberate incomplete forward pass when it found it was to be tackled for a loss won in their contention and a rule was passed that such an attempt should be penalized by a loss of 10 yards. Few of these plays have been seen in the East; but it has been quite common in other sections of the country.

That such a freak safety as took place in the Harvard-Yale game of 1913 may not occur again, the rules committee voted that when a kickoff touches the goal posts and bounces back into the field of play it shall be regarded as a touchback. This change in the rules has been forecasted ever since the play happened in that game and simply covers a point which had generally been believed to have been taken care of in the old rules.

A technical change was also made in the rule regarding the "running into or roughing of the fullback." The words "running into" were stricken from the rule. The rule which permitted a kick-off after a touchback was ordered stricken from the code, so that the ball must always be rushed from such a play. It was also voted that in the future the team losing the toss must kick off when the winners elect to defend a certain goal. In the past this has been optional.

Harvard's well-known wing shift, where the players cross from one side to the other, using the neutral zone, came up for attention. Some of the teams playing the Crimson last fall objected to this play, but as there was nothing in the rules preventing it, it was used through the season. The rule makers however have decided that it is objectionable, and passed a rule prohibiting it. In future all wing shifts will see the players changing sides by passing behind the center.

No compulsory numbering of players will be tried next fall. Parke H. Davis of Princeton advocated this move and was supported by a number of the members of the committee; but the majority refused to accept it. Several of the coaches in attendance said that they were going to try the plan this fall, and the committee decided to see how it worked out. Should it prove successful it is expected that it will be made a part of the 1915 rules.

Owing to the big increase in technical matters regarding the game it was voted to create a new committee which is to be known as a "consulting committee." The duties of this committee will be to confer with the rules committee and the central board of officials on all matters that require the advice of working officials. This new committee is composed of W. S. Langford, Trinity; W. N. Morice, University of Pennsylvania; and Nathan A. Tufts of Brown. Tufts is a new official, who is said to have given great satisfaction in several games last season as a referee.

The central board of officials was appointed as follows: Dr. J. A. Babbitt, Haverford, chairman; Walter Camp, Yale; C. W. Savage, Oberlin; Parke H. Davis, Princeton; E. K. Hall, Dartmouth;

Percy D. Haughton, Harvard; Harris G. Cope, Sewanee, and Alonzo A. Staggs, Chicago.

## MORE INTEREST IS EXPECTED IN STATE CRICKET

Increased interest in cricket is promised in Greater Boston this summer following the meeting of delegates from 10 clubs of the State Cricket League in this city Saturday afternoon. President J. F. Dixon was in the chair, and upon the completion of the organization Brockton, Everett, Beverly, Canton, St. George, Needham, W. I. Wanderers, Caribbean, Athletics and Standards were reported members.

Neutral umpires are in the future to be appointed for league games, and it was voted that a pennant should be awarded the champion club and prizes given to the leading batter and bowler. The following officers were elected: E. A. Ashley, vice-president; H. Godfrey, Jr., and G. Nichols, auditors; W. J. Croft, trustee; H. Godfrey, Jr., J. H. Dixon and W. Alcock, schedule committee; E. McClean to the advisory board, working with the president and secretary.

An effort is to be made by the league to arrange a two-day match with the Australians in Boston. An invitation was extended to the Merrimack valley clubs to reenter the state league as the Merrimack division. These clubs, which will meet next Saturday, are Lawrence, Bunting, Methuen, Beverly and North Chelmsford.

## YALE BASEBALL CAPTAIN CALLS SQUAD OUT TODAY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Capt. J. T. Blossom '14 will issue a call for candidates for the Yale varsity baseball team today, when spring practise will begin in the cage. Every place but one on the team will be filled at the start by a man who played on last season's team, and yet baseball coaches expect more men to report at the cage than ever reported before.

The one position not filled by a last season's veteran is in the outfield. H. A. Pumpelly probably will be shifted to first base from the outfield to fill Riddell's place, made vacant by graduation. For the outfield position which will be made vacant by Pumpelly's transfer, Haynes is considered the most likely candidate. He played on the first squad last season.

Gile, Brown and Dyer are the veteran pitchers. Dyer lacked speed last year and Brown lacked control. Gile especially was able to come through with a hit when it was needed badly. In addition to these veterans, last year's freshman team has added some recruits who are promising.

## FEDERAL HEAD AND CLUB MEN OFF TO NEW YORK

CHICAGO—President J. A. Gilmore of the Federal League, Owners Charles Wheelman and William Walker of the Chicago club and General Counsel Gates of Indianapolis, left hurriedly at noon today for New York.

It was authoritatively stated that the Federal magnates will visit the major leagues in New York tomorrow and will present the magnates a compromise proposition for recognition of the Federals as the "Third Major League."

## HARVARD CREWS TURN OUT TODAY

The Harvard University crew squad will commence regular practise at the Newell boathouse this afternoon. All candidates from the three upper classes will report at this time. Coach J. C. Wray, assisted by Coach Brown, will take charge of the practise at once.

The object of the early season work will be to get the men into good condition before the river is clear for use. Practise will consequently consist mainly of rowing on the machines and outdoor running.

The freshman squad will be called out Wednesday afternoon. Coaches Wray and Brown will also direct this work. The freshmen will be given considerable practise on the machines in order to furnish inexperienced men training in the fundamentals.

WHERE THERE IS SKATING



## THE HOME FORUM

## ENDURING PEACE COMES OF GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As progress reveals more clearly the God who is universal, unchanging Love, human consciousness is inspired with the purpose to be rid of selfishness and strife and to solve all problems through avenues of peace and good will. Thus divine Love is leading mankind to discern the right of all men to liberty and concord. Today more is being done than ever before to establish the real brotherhood of man through the practical application of the Golden Rule. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Although tyranny and oppression still seem to persist in places they find less and less support in universal thought and are well along in the process of self-elimination. Human consciousness is being redeemed by the ever-present Christ and universal peace is in the order of its establishment.

Coincident with this general progress the world is also awakening to man's inalienable right to a higher and more complete peace, the peace of physical, mental and moral health. This individual right of man was a basic idea in the works of Christ Jesus, who went about his Father's business, healing sickness and sin, and comforting the distressed. Today it is again compelling recognition through the teaching and practice of Christian Science, wherein the Christ spirit brings peace as of old, both peace among men and love and joy and inspiration to the individual.

In the year 1866 the spiritual idea of God as All-in-all, eternal Life, omnipresent Truth, omnipotent Love, entering the consciousness of Mary Baker Eddy, a devout New England woman, immediately restored her from frail invalidism to enduring health and strength. The coming of Truth also gave Mrs. Eddy that marvelous repose and spiritual

content which never deserted her even when, as the Founder and Leader of the Christian Science movement, she met and overcame the opposition of an incredulous world. Through earnest, prayerful study and application Mrs. Eddy discovered the law of Love by which she was healed and then devoted her life to giving indisputable proof that God is no respecter of persons, but has provided a way for one and all to gain the fullness of life through paths of enduring peace. Christian Science demonstrates the resistless power of divine Love and its manifestation in individual thought, and thus enables one to grasp that peace which always characterizes right thinking and which was promised by the Master to his true followers.

This Science is in strict accord with the teachings of Christ Jesus: "This is my commandment, That ye love one another." "These things I have spoken unto you, that in me ye might have peace." The Christ Mind bestowing peace is a law of elimination to fear, hatred, suspicion and all other false beliefs of the human mind. True thinking can neither include nor support ignorance or sin, anxiety or regret, pain or disease, and this fact every one should make a subject of immediate demonstration. True consciousness, God-bestowed, is always unselfish, pure, concerned with good alone, and it insures peace within and without. It is not too soon for any one to realize that the procurement of peace—the solution of his every problem, social, physical, moral or financial—is determined within the realm of his own consciousness; that no external influence can sever his connection with God, the "giver of every good and perfect gift." It should also be realized that there is no postponement in the law of God, but

that "now is the accepted time" in which to lay hold of peace in every department of one's life.

Peace does not proceed from laziness or from a superficial indifference to the problems of the world. Love has nothing to do with selfishness. Concerning his disciples the Master once prayed, "I pray not that thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that thou shouldst keep them from the evil." Because the disciples were to keep their thoughts fixed upon spiritual Truth and Love it did not follow that they were to be less efficient evangelists or healers of the sick. Consecration to God means work for the world, but the spiritual worker, like the sunbeam, remains in light and is unaffected by the darkness. The healing power of spiritual thought was tested by Mrs. Eddy in the most rational and painstaking manner and then defined for and recommended to all mankind. In her work, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 252) we read, "Have one God and you will have no devil. Keep yourselves busy with divine Love." This law she kept. It may seem a big demand but it is worth every effort on any one's part and its reward is commensurate with the student's sincere endeavor. The sense of one God, namely, divine Love, enables one to stand one's ground at all times. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy again states, "The sick are terrified by their sick beliefs, and sinners should be frightened by their sinful beliefs; but the Christian Scientist will be calm in the presence of both sin and disease, knowing, as he does, that Life is God and God is All" (p. 366).

The overcoming of evil with good was not a difficult or toilsome task for the Master and it should not be for his followers. Truth and Love, not the human will, are the Christian's constant source of strength and these meet every need naturally and without loss of effort. The true thinker knows the allness of God, good, and loves God and man. He demonstrates the government of the divine Mind, not matter, and is found superior to evil suggestions, whether in the form of sickness or sin. He is strong in the work of helping others and gains the benediction bestowed on the "peacemakers" who "shall be called the children of God."

## COUNTRY LIVING IMPROVEMENT SEEN

While much remains to be done in advancing the prosperity of the farmer, both through increasing his output, and in getting a larger part of the sum which the consumer pays, his greatest problem is now that of living," declared President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin in opening the fourth Wisconsin country life conference.

It is not because the farmer boy is not prosperous that he goes to the city, Dr. Van Hise argued; it is because rural

life oftentimes has been so barren of pleasure as compared with the city. In the pioneer days when farmers were very poor, when roads were impassable for much of the year, when the only means of transportation were the horse and the ox, when the postoffice was a long way off, when it was difficult to obtain commodities from the city, the life of the farmer was even more meager than it is at the present time.

Changing conditions are rapidly removing many of these hindrances, and the farmer of today may, if he live in an organized community, live upon as high and enjoyable a plane as does the resident of the city.

"Through the telephone," said Mr. Van Hise, "the farmer communicates readily with his neighbors. The automobile, which is to become an essential part of the equipment of every prosperous farmer, reduces the time to the adjacent city and to his neighbors by two thirds or more. Metaphorically, the people in the city and the scattered farmers have moved two thirds of the way toward one another. To bring the members of a community still closer together will but require that roads be usable independently of the weather. This movement, already achieved in certain of the eastern states, has begun in Wisconsin."

## Napoleon in the Newspapers 100 Years Ago

The two following extracts concerning Napoleon Bonaparte, taken from the papers of Dec. 26, a century ago, reveal the sentiment of one portion of the public and press toward the great man at the close of 1813. In Drakard's paper we read: A letter, dated from Paris, mentions that on the evening of the 13th, Napoleon having appeared at the theater, during an interval of the amusements, the word paix was vociferated very loudly from all parts of the house, and Bonaparte being uneasy at this intrusion on his feelings, so generally and so publicly expressed, made his bow to the people and abruptly withdrew.

The Anti-Gallican Monitor has something very trenchant to say on the subject of Napoleon's title. The last week has been fertile in intelligence, but of a nature which must fill the breast of every honest man with horror and indignation. I allude to the recognition of Bonaparte's title as "Emperor of the French" by the Allies, and their readiness to treat with him. The Declaration, the genuineness of which I doubted in my last, has been, however, declared by Lord Castlereagh to be authentic. No force of language can give vent to my feelings, which I know are in common with those of my readers on this melancholy occasion: for whether peace will be the result of the negotiations or not, the mischief is the same. The wretch's titles are recognized, and in so doing, the Allies have sanctioned all his crimes and cruelties in Spain, Portugal, Italy and Germany.

## Playgrounds

A schoolhouse without an adequate playground is an educational deformity and presents a gross injustice to childhood.—Dr. Thomas C. Wood, Columbia University.

## Comforts in Crosses

Be not dismayed, though crosses cast thee down; Thy fall is but the rising to a crown.—Robert Herrick.

## London's Applewomen

In his latest novel of prophecy Mr. Wells gives a picture of the London streets some centuries hence, when everything amusing has been tidied away and the road is a desolate motor track with the walkers banished to subways. The police are already making good progress in the dehumanizing of the streets. The city hawkers are going, street cries are being put down and organ-grinders banished farther and farther into the suburbs, and now the war is being waged on queue performers and sellers. The applewomen, says the Daily Chronicle, have just been ousted from their old pitches outside the Lyceum and in Drury Lane, where they did such good business while the theaters were filling and emptying. There will soon be few applewomen left anywhere to please the passerby with the glow of their little trays, behind which they sit looking out placidly on the rush of life. The applewoman of London Bridge had a place in literature, for she befriended the friendless Borrow. The most typical of the remaining types is the comfortable little body who sits in a niche of the old gateway into Lincoln's Inn. The whole Bar would raise a protest if she were to be driven away.

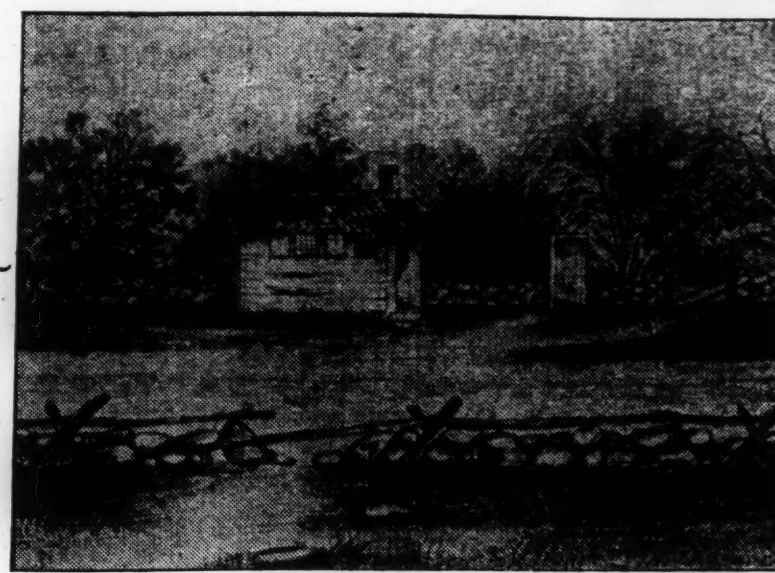
## THREE STROKES BY A MAN IN YELLOW

THE story of how Strasburg was lost to Germany in times of peace through the treachery of Louis XIV. is told by S. Baring Gould in "The Story of the Nations." He shows how, ten years after the peace of Westphalia, Leopold, son of Ferdinand II, was elected Emperor, and how his long reign of 50 years was for the most part taken up in wars with Louis XIV., who had decided that the Rhine should be the frontier of his realm. How through the apathy and indifference of some of the princes of Germany in time of peace, the welfare of the fatherland was lost sight of. That when every part of the country should have been standing together to frustrate the intrigues of Louis, some of the magistrates of Strasburg were, on the contrary, in constant correspondence with that crafty and powerful monarch. He says:

One day M. de Louvois, the French minister of war, summoned a gentleman to him named Chamilly, and gave him the following instructions: "Start this evening for Basle. On the fourth day from this, punctually at 2 o'clock, station yourself on the Rhine bridge, notebook in hand, and write down everything you see going on for two hours. Then at 4 o'clock come back, traveling night and day without stopping."

Chamilly obeyed. He reached Basle, and on the day and at the hour appointed stationed himself, notebook in hand, on the bridge. Presently a market cart drives by. Then an old woman with a basket of fruit passes. Anon, a little urchin trundles his hoop by. Next

## FIRST SCHOOL WHITTIER ATTENDED



THE district school which the poet Whittier attended was half a mile from his boyhood home at Haverhill, Mass. It was open only 12 weeks in the winter each year. The schoolhouse has long since disappeared, but the sketch here reproduced was made when it was

still standing. This schoolhouse was the scene of the incident of the spelling competition.

"I'm sorry that I spelt the word, I hate to go above you, Because,"—the brown eyes lower fell, "Because, you see, I love you!"

He lives to learn in life's hard school How few who pass above him Lament their triumph and his loss, Like her,—because they love him.

Many other incidents of the poet's school days here were afterward made to live in his poems.

## Turin and Genoa Contrasted

More than 2000 years ago Roman legions formed a military camp on the left bank of the Po, as usual, strictly rectangular in shape. The empire they helped to found has long since perished. H. H. Gordon says in the Daily News and Leader (London), but the modern city of Turin owes its conspicuously regular formation to the influence of this long-vanished camp. There is not a curved street in the city. With monotonous regularity the roads run straight east and west and north and south. The only relief afforded to the unending vista is where streets cross and points of intersection are enlarged to form squares and piazzas with stately monuments occupying the central space. Diagonal streets are almost wanting. Going from one street to another nearly always involves going round two sides of a right-angled triangle. In the central area the buildings at street level are all arched. Turin boasts it is possible to walk for over two hours without ever coming into the open.

If Turin recalls the influence of history on the shape of modern cities, Genoa, "La Superba," equally reveals the part played by environment. In Turin there are no curved streets. In the older parts of Genoa few are straight. Lifts, funicular railways, narrow passages resembling staircases provide connection for pedestrian traffic between the various levels of the town. The installation of a tramway in a town having the physical configuration of Genoa is in itself a task of engineering difficulty. The connection of the station and the Piazza de Ferrari by vehicles traveling on rails on the ordinary street gradients is impossible.

## The Coral Grove

Deep in the wave is a coral grove, Where purple mullet and goldfish rove, Where the sea-flower spreads its leaves of blue, That never are wet with falling dew, But in bright and changeable beauty shine, Far down in the green and glassy brine. The floor is of sand like the mountain drifts.

From coral rocks the sea plants lift Their boughs where the tides and billows flow; The water is calm and still below, For the winds and waves are absent there, And the sands are bright as the stars that glow.

In the motionless fields of upper air; There with its waving blade of green, The sea-flag streams through the silent water, And the crimson leaf of the dulse is seen.

There with a light and easy motion The fan-coral sweeps through the clear, deep sea, And the yellow and scarlet tufts of ocean Are bending like corn on the upland lea.

Then far below in the peaceful sea, The purple mullet and goldfish rove, Where the waters murmur tranquilly, Through the bending twigs of the coral grove. —James Gates Percival.

## Casting Shadows Before

You see how, in vague shadows, great ideas are frequently indicated. Therefore never scorn the vagaries of any man, but wait; and, in time, you may see the substance of which they have been merely the approaching shadow.—"Life Thoughts of a Life Seeker."

## BEDFORD HOUSE AND ITS ACTORS

A LARGE part of the history of London was made on the great Bedford estate, 14 acres of which has recently been sold by the Duke of Bedford to Mallaby Decey. On it stood the old Bedford coffee house, once frequented by Garrick, Quin, Foote, Murphy, and Sheridan, and other splendid actors. In 1754, a writer to the Connoisseur says, "This coffee-house is crowded every night with men of parts. Almost every one you meet is a polite scholar and a wit; jokes and bon mots are echoed from box to box; every branch of literature is critically examined, and the merit of every production of the press, or performance at the theaters, weighed and determined. This school . . . has bred up many authors to the amazing entertainment and instruction of their readers."

The "Bedford" was Foote's favorite coffee-house, we read in "Old and New London." When it was at the height of its fame Foote would sit there in his usual corner, a king among the critics and wits, like Addison and Steele at "Button's." "The regular frequenters of the room," says John Timbs, "strove to get admitted to his party at supper; and others got as near as they could to the table, as the only wit flowed from Foote's tongue."

It will be remembered that here, too, at the shilling rubber meeting, arose the sharp squabble between Hogarth and Churchill, when Hogarth used some insulting language toward Churchill, who retorted it in the Epistle. "Never," says Horace Walpole, "did two angry men of their abilities throw mud at each other with less dexterity."

The Bedford coffee house was at one time the meeting place of the famous "Beefsteak Club," and upon the ceiling of the diningroom the original gridiron of the club was placed. Macklin had possession of the house before it was made the Bedford Coffee House and here he managed the "Temple of Luxury," a hostel so nicknamed by Fielding.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## Flag Day in Brazil

Flag day means a good deal in the schools of the United States, and teachers explain to the children what the colors stand for. The flag or banner once meant an army, with the flag held up to lead the different groups of soldiers in battle. The national flag has now a far higher meaning than this, and the connection with war is nearly faded from memory. The flag exercises in the schools remind the children that they are all of one land and one brotherhood. So it is interesting to know that not only the flag of the northern republic, but of the great South American republic is also the center of national celebrations. In the United States of Brazil the flag is used much as it is in the United States, as the sign of a united land. The "feast of the flag," as it is called, is the most popular of the many national fetes. It comes in November, the same month as the American Thanksgiving, and it seems to be something like Thanksgiving as well as the Fourth of July. There are many immigrants in Brazil, not only from Europe, but from Asia. The language is Portuguese, and so the flag means in Brazil as in the United States the union of many people in one nation.

## Bubbles

Bubbles can be blown from soapsuds, because the soap by its adhesive force holds together the particles of water.—J. D. Steele (Physics).

## Picture Puzzle



What month? ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE Yellow pine

## Little Grains of Wheat

Almost everybody has learned to say, "Little drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the pleasant land." Now somebody ought to make a song about little grains of wheat. One more grain of wheat added to every head of wheat grown in the United States would make 35,000,000 more bushels than were raised this last year, or so it has been estimated. This ought to encourage farmers to improve their wheat. It takes 10 minutes to grow and store away a bushel of wheat. That sounds surprising, doesn't it? We thought it took all summer! But the amount of time a farmer has to spend on all the wheat he grows, if divided among the whole amount, makes just 10 minutes for each bushel. What with the machinery on the farm and in the flour mills and bakeries it is said, every loaf of bread we buy has meant just half a minute of time from seed to the table.

## Adobes

They make adobes or sun-dried bricks by mixing ashes or earth with water, which is then molded into large blocks and dried in the sun.—H. H. Bancroft ("Native Races")

## Ruskin's View of Art

Though art must on occasion be regarded as a thing apart, regarded in and by itself—art, as the saying is, for the art's sake—yet such a conception of it is but a partial conception, and insisted upon too far readily becomes misleading and fatal. Since Ruskin's time it has been so insisted on often, and the fripperies, or worse than fripperies, which have resulted are unspeakable. To put it plainly: Art is but one of our human interests, and these interests, all of them, are ultimately inseparable, interdependent. The artist after all is primarily a man, and in so far as he separates himself from the common duties and principles of his fellow men, he does them wrong, and himself irreparable damage. Clearly did Ruskin see this, strenuously did he insist on it. It is one simple way of putting what was indeed the foundation of his teaching. And though partly, it may be allowed, through his own fault, partly through much brilliant impetuosity in later artists and critics who have scorned him, the vital truth I here touch upon has not been lost, and Ruskin's teaching of it is held stoutly; yet in time we shall return to the truth, I am well assured, and be eager once again to give his due honor to this the most eloquent, the most powerful and stimulating of its prophets.—Selwyn Image.

## Reading for Ourselves

Lecturing on great poets lately in Boston a speaker said that it was not his purpose to explain his poets or to establish a hard and fast opinion of his own but to induce people to read poetry for themselves. In this day of much lecturing and teaching we tend to a superficial knowledge, gained in the easy way of listening rather than digging at books for ourselves. Thus we miss the joy of discovery and of really knowing our author. A well known church periodical lately said that divinity students often show in their carefully prepared theses for graduation that they have read about the Bible more than they have read the Book itself. Almost any one who for the first time persists in reading straight through either Testament comes upon treasures undreamed of, and is benefited, both as a student of things divine and of splendid literature. So really to read a poet, to learn for oneself what he means, is worth more than hearing many lectures about him. In school or college the tendency is to do too much analysis of a few lines of great writing rather than to read freely. Reading proves to the students that they really do enjoy acquaintance with this or that thoughtful and inspiring or charming companion.

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BOSTON, MASS.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

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Telephone 4330 Back Bay

(Private Exchange)

EUROPEAN BUREAU

Amberley House, Norfolk St.,

Strand, London.

## TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier

in the Greater Boston newspaper

district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily, one year . . . . . \$5.00

Daily, six months . . . . . 3.00

In all other countries additional

postage at the rate of \$2.00 yearly

is required.

Make checks, money orders, etc.,

payable to The Christian Science

Publishing Society, Boston, Mass.,

U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor is

on sale at all newsstands in New

England, and in Christian Science

Reading Rooms throughout the

world.

Rates for advertising furnished

upon application to the advertising

department.

The publishers reserve the right

to reject any advertisement.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites

6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1

Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite

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gan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

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Central.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, February 9, 1914

### The Condition of Albania

THE diplomacy of the great powers never reached a more ludicrous termination than in the Albanian impasse. When the Balkan war came to an end and the powers insisted on intervening, nominally in the interests of Albania—really, as everybody knew, in the interests of Austria and Italy—they carved out the new Albanian kingdom and named the Prince of Wied its first prince. The prince, however, in spite of his acceptance, seems in little hurry to occupy his throne. This is not much to be wondered at. The Roman Catholic tribes of Northern Albania, whose country is claimed by Serbia, wait to pay him their respect armed to the teeth, and under the command of chiefs, each of whom lays claim to the throne himself. The great Muhammadan belt of Central Albania is under the practical domination of Essad Pasha, the famous defender of Skutari, who disputes its sovereignty with Ismail Kemal Pasha, and awaits the landing of the new prince with undisguised interest, at Durazzo. In the south, where the Italian makes his claim, the Greek population is in arms, and assisted by innumerable volunteers from other parts of Greece, scoffs at the very mention of submission, and demands the inclusion of Epirus within the kingdom of Greece.

Everything, in a word, which has been said for months past in these columns, is being steadily justified. There is not, and there never has been an Albanian nation. There is a country called Albania, whose very confines were unknown to the Turk who owned it, and whose population consists of a collection of warring tribes, antagonistic in race, in language and in religion. This is the Albanian nation, to whose throne the Prince of Wied has been elected, in order that the susceptibilities of Austria and Italy may be respected by its not falling into the hands of the countries whose armies overran it when, a few months ago, it was taken from the Turks. Its soldiers have never been disciplined, and decline to be; its people have never paid taxes, and have no intention of doing so, and its merchandise has been mainly pillage carried off from the neighboring districts. This is the new state, the autonomy of which has been demanded by Austria and Italy, but whose vacant throne their nominee is in no hurry to occupy, and whose borders they dare not cross, for fear of coming to blows between themselves.

What the end of it all is to be, nobody seems to know, least of all the great powers. They have set up their free and independent Albania, with the result that its freedom may be described in the word "chaos," and its independence measured by the length of the various chieftains' arms. It is now seriously proposed that the great powers, whom Austria and Italy have driven into this predicament, should proceed to administer the country, but even these powers appear to draw the line at this, and to take refuge in the unheroic policy of waiting upon the event.

### Naval Service More Popular

ENLISTMENTS in the United States navy, for the first time since 1861-65, are said to be so numerous that the complement allowed by law is filled and only specially qualified applicants will be accepted hereafter. Economic conditions in and out of the service do not account wholly for this record. Much more influential in filling the ranks are altered attitude of government and of public toward the seagoing public servant and the recreational and educational provisions now made for the rank and file of the navy. The new craft call for a higher type of man to use them. Such a man must be treated with a consideration that was formerly wanting. Aware of this, the government has so ordered its policy that for youths wishing to see the world, to have part in use of intricate machinery, and to serve their country at the same time, the navy now provides a vocation of some dignity and an income not to be looked upon with contempt when compared with the revenues of landsmen doing much the same labor. This policy has been filling up the ranks of enlisted men with a set of youth having a fair education and morale, used to boyhood labor and discipline, alive to their duties, and making admirable records in marksmanship, handling of craft, and sobriety and courtesy when on shore leave.

Nor is there any seeming likelihood that this condition of affairs will change so long as officials of the navy department and congressmen continue to provide generous rations, comfortable quarters, good pay and scholastic opportunities of an unusual kind. Every extension of the educational facilities of the fleet, such as Secretary Daniels has just effected, not only adds to the intelligence and value of the staff of enlisted men—it also makes likelier full lists of the rank and file. For the navy is fast becoming a floating school as well as fighting arm of the nation.

TENANT farming is spreading in the United States by reason of the desire of landowners to settle in the cities. But in time the tenants become the owners.

### Clean Up and Paint Up in New England

PLANS for cooperative action by organizations and by citizens during the first week of May, if they are carried out as projectors of the enterprise wish them to be, will make New England a very spick and span section. Enlisted in the "clean up and paint up" week propaganda are men with a variety of motives for their support but all agreeing substantially on this: that a neat community is a pleasanter place to live in than a slovenly one and that the amount of paint annually used in a village, town or city is as fair an ocular index of its civilization as can be found.

Compared with some other sections of the country New England's annual paint bill is large. But it can be made larger, with advantage to property owners, to tenants of domiciles and factories, and to tourists. If to hiding weatherstained buildings with paint these civic "house-cleaners" add the equally feasible tasks appropriate to front and back yard renovators we believe they will do

well. Cooperative action by all sorts and conditions of persons not only is likely to mean a maximum of community cleansing but also an increase of civic unity. A common task, undertaken on the same day, and done for community ends is apt to be educational in its effect. Done today to rid streets, yards, cellars and attics of rubbish, it may be followed tomorrow by a clean-up in such civic affairs as may need it in the cities and towns. One reason why so many crusades against incompetency or corruption in office fail, we imagine, is because citizens have had no preliminary experience in united labor for humbler forms of reform.

As this particular form of "clean up" crusade for New England is organized, it is inclusive of practically all sorts of persons open to enlistment. On this basis it can hardly fail of making a broad appeal.

THERE appears to be some agreement as to the estimate that the United States has more than half the automobiles in all the world, that is to say, 1,127,940 out of a total of 2,000,000. But people everywhere who reside along main traveled roads will have to be convinced—especially in the touring season—that there are not 2,000,000 automobiles in every county.

THROUGH its social centers, Los Angeles, Cal., is teaching the newly naturalized immigrant that responsibilities of a grave nature accompany the privileges just bestowed upon him. In this matter, Salem, Mass., at one edge of the United States, and Los Angeles, at the other, may exert a good influence on all the communities lying between.

IN making up personal tax schedules there appears to exist one universal doubt as to whether the automobile should be listed as an asset or a liability. This is due in large part to the time of year in which the listing must be done.

THE temperate wage earner not only has money in his purse to spend for necessities and luxuries; he also has a higher wage than he would if he were convivial in his habits and spendthrift in his personal or family outgo. For employers have long known that it is profitable to recompense sobriety. They discovered it by experimental methods a good while back, but never have they so formally and openly made it their working policy as they do today. Consequently there is a debatable question as to which force in the community is now most influential in promoting temperance—the avowedly and professionally ethical and homiletical, or the commercial; the temperance society, or the railway company and the factory. It is now a decade or more since the great transportation lines of the United States began to make employment conditional on temperance. Today managers of industries and of trading enterprises are following the same course.

The last stage of this process calls for a standard of employees' conduct stricter than state or the orthodox church have often imposed; but, as enforced by wage payers on wage earners, it has a practical aspect that is rather convincing. Men to whom more idealistic presentations of the cause might make no appeal seek earnestly to gain the more certain status as worker and the higher wage that go along with compliance with rules of abstinence. Their first motive for acquiescence may not be lofty; but temperance is its own reward. In due time they abstain, not only because it means economic ascent but also spiritual, moral and physical welfare.

A news item now at hand tells of a manufacturer's decision to make a difference of 10 per cent in payment of his workmen, the abstainers getting the higher wage. Business policy and nothing higher was alleged as the basis for this decision. From the employer's standpoint it seemed a profitable discrimination. It would be interesting to know whether in executing the policy any class opposition arises to a discrimination that appears to be both economic and moral in its effects.

A PROJECT for the construction of a new railroad, with terminals at Grand Junction, Col., and San Diego, Cal., and traversing the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and California, without coming closer to any other railway than thirty miles along the whole route—except near its terminals—would indicate that there are still great stretches of the Southwest that need to be opened up.

### Ecuador Gets a Call From the Interior

STABILITY in government, constitutional rule which exacts a preference for disinterested service, rather than for selfish ambition have been slowly assimilated in some of the countries of the southern hemisphere. What the circumstances have been which permitted these kaleidoscopic changes, often as violent as they are unexplainable, is a matter not easily grasped. It is pleasing to know that here and there on the vast continent of South America enlightenment is making its way for the benefit of the peoples who are thus enjoying a measure of security, but only too often come surprises, and then it is again demonstrated that even a head that wears no crown lies sometimes uneasily.

That Ecuador just now is battling with another revolution may not mean much to those who reside at a great distance from the scene of action. But the fact is that in the northwestern section a serious disturbance has taken place. Rival armies are striving to gain possession of the leading ports, and when it becomes known that even Guayaquil is threatened, and that the revolutionary element proposes to establish another government in that port city, the significance of the revolt is understood by those whose business it is to follow events in the southern countries.

If Ecuador at this time possessed better lines of communication it is possible that the revolution would not have taken place. To move an army without rail facilities is a difficult undertaking, and with this fact in thought the revolutionists went on their way unhindered. If, however, there had been ample railway connection between Quito and the disturbed district, an incipient uprising might have been put down quickly. There is this to be said for the present state of affairs, that the government has not taken sufficient account of the territories far from the capital, and estrangement has followed where political and economic interests clash.

Ecuador is making a great effort to secure a large loan with which to improve the port of Guayaquil. It is probably a necessary proceeding, because the city and the harbor need a thorough cleaning up. But whatever is to be done along the coast, the interior ought not to be neglected.

### Sobriety and Personal Income

IN San Francisco, for a considerable period previous to 1910, a strong popular movement had been on foot looking to the construction and operation of a municipal street railway on Geary street. It had been contested inch by inch in the Legislature, in some of the newspapers, in the courts and elsewhere. In the year named, however, the California supreme court handed down a decision favorable to the project. Other impediments appeared, nevertheless, some taking the form of injunctions, so that it was not until June, 1913, that the line was opened for business. On the day of its inauguration, as many readers of the Monitor may recall, San Francisco indulged in a civic celebration. But opponents of the enterprise were not ready even then to concede a victory to the promoters, although it had been demonstrated that under municipal management the line had been built more economically and substantially than had any of those in the city under private ownership. A portion of the line opened six months in advance of the completion of the entire project had actually shown profits. This was held by the opposition to be due to the disposition of the public to patronize a new thing. Later events, it was insisted, would show that the enterprise could not pay.

But later events have shown exactly the contrary. Counting from the opening of the first section, the road has been in operation a year. In that period it has returned a net profit of \$85,345.80 from its operations in 1913, and from earnings in the last six months of the year, when its tracks and equipment were complete, it is estimated that it will show a profit of \$150,000 for 1914. It is really the last six months of the year that ought to be considered in basing any conclusions as to the financial success of the undertaking, because only in that period has the line been prepared to handle all the business offered. The gross earnings for the six months were \$309,794.23; the operating expenses \$189,770.08, leaving a net operating revenue of \$120,024.15. The net profits for the six months are \$77,050.29, while the balance sheet for the year indicates a clear profit of \$45,304.47 above taxes and all other charges.

This is not a great street-car line. Its earnings and expenditures compared with numerous privately-owned traction systems throughout the United States are very small. But the point is that it is municipally-constructed, municipally-owned and municipally-managed. The fact that it pays, and that it pays after all charges, including taxes, are deducted from its earnings is of tremendous importance. If San Francisco can operate a single street-car line satisfactorily and with profit, it can operate a great traction system. What San Francisco can do, other municipalities in the United States can do as well. Whether they should do so is not so much the question as whether they will be driven to do so by the failure of the privately-owned traction systems to meet all public requirements. The privately-owned companies can hardly assume any longer that the public is bound to fail as a competitor.

MISS CLARA CYNTHIA MUNSON, who has retired from the mayoralty of Warrenton, Ore., after serving a year's term, says: "I have reached the conclusion that mayoralships are no positions for women." Men also have felt this way about it with respect to their own sex. Yet mayoralties are seldom or never vacant.

It was anticipated by the advocates of a reduced United States tariff and by framers and supporters of the Underwood law that a reduction of duties on importations would result in an increase of imports. This was but a reasonable expectation. The high tariff defenders lost no opportunity of proclaiming that the inrush of the manufacturers of other countries, consequent to reduction of the duties, would drive home manufactures from the market, close the mills and leave thousands of workers in idleness. The low tariff advocates, while admitting the probability of a trade disturbance resulting from the readjustment of prices, insisted that the commotion would be only temporary and for the benefit of all in the end.

Reports of foreign trade transactions for December, 1913, now at hand, are regarded as the first to give a real indication of the influence of tariff revision upon the home product of the commodities affected. October, although actually the first month under the new schedules, exhibited no changes of moment, except that there was a falling off in the value of imports, and this recession continued in November. In December, however, there was an increase of nearly \$30,000,000 in importations which totaled over \$183,700,000.

It would seem from the returns that woolen goods are being brought into the country in extraordinary quantities. The number of square yards in the New York custom house awaiting withdrawal on Jan. 1 was about twice what it was on the corresponding date of 1913. There would seem, also, to be an unusual inward rush of cane sugar. Bonded storage records show large increases likewise in bleached cotton goods, meat products, steel forgings, steel ingots and bars, machinery, lead ore, but we believe it must be admitted by the most pronounced bear on the economic policy of the Wilson administration that in all this there is to be found no cause for alarm.

It is predicted in high tariff circles, to be sure, that the December showing is but the beginning of a great wave of importations from all parts of the world seeking a share in the trade of the United States under freer conditions, but it is well to set up against this the fact that the export trade of the United States is also growing very rapidly. If the rest of the world may share in the prosperity of the United States through the instrumentality of the Underwood tariff, this, as indicated by statistics, is evidently not to prevent the United States from sharing in the world's prosperity. And it will be far better if prosperity shall be distributed universally than that any single nation, or group of nations, should thrive at the expense of human comfort elsewhere.

SINCE the Sphinx did not object to the umpire's decisions the other day when forty centuries looked down upon a baseball game, any doubters may now be convinced that its silence is no mere affectation.

AS THOSE traveling hearings proceed nothing seems clearer than that so far as the new United States currency law is concerned there can hardly be enough regional banks to go around.

### San Francisco Municipal Traction Pays

### Importations Under New Tariff Law